

# ARMY



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### THE MILITARY SITUATION.

MILITARY operations in front of Chattanooga have suddenly assumed a complexion of supreme interest and importance. The first three days of the present week witnessed a series of engagements resulting in a very handsome victory, driving the rebels from their late position in front of Chattanooga, and inflicting a severe and damaging blow to BRAGG's force. The latest dispatch, dated on the morning of Thursday, 26th, is to the effect that the rebels have been driven from every position, and that General GRANT continues to pursue BRAGG's badly whipped and demoralized troops. The inference deducible from the facts thus far made public, which are neither as full nor as clear as we could wish, is that BRAGG has by General GRANT's forward movement been caught in the very act of retreat. He had already sent away all his heavy artillery, and the weighty part of his *matériel*, and seems to have been making a retrograde movement, with what precise aim does not yet appear. General THOMAS reports that on Monday 23d, at noon, the corps of Generals GRANGER and PALMER were advanced directly in front of the Union line of fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets and carried his first line of rifle pits between Chattanooga and Citter's Creek. These formed the outer defensive line of the rebels, and were taken by a charge of the brigades of WILLICH and HAZEN, covered by the fire of our works. This achievement gave General THOMAS possession of all the high ground between him and Missionary Ridge, and secured very important tactical advantages for further operations against the enemy's position in Chattanooga Valley. Over a hundred prisoners, mostly Alabama troops, were taken in the action, which cost a loss of 111 in killed and wounded.

On Tuesday 24th, General HOOKER, in command of General GEARY's division, Twelfth corps, General OSTERHAUS' division, Fifteenth corps, and two brigades, Fourteenth corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners; killed and wounded not reported. At daylight of the same day General SHERMAN crossed the Tennessee at the mouth of South Chickamauga with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps, and one division of the Fourteenth corps, and carried the Southern extremity of Missionary Ridge, establishing his right at the Tunnel, and his left at Chickamauga Creek. General GRANT in a dispatch to General HALLECK, dated several hours later, reports the captures much heavier than as announced by General THOMAS, and carries the number up to the very handsome figure of two thousand. Our own loss he states as "not heavy." General THOMAS declares the behavior of the troops to have been admirable.

Wednesday morning, 25th, witnessed a renewal of offensive operations. During the night the rebels had abandoned Lookout Mountain, and General HOOKER took possession. The enemy moved south, and got on Missionary Ridge, on the battle-field near Chickamauga, General SHERMAN being all prepared to begin an

assault at 8 A. M. upon the strong position of the enemy at the north end of Missionary Ridge. He had the day before taken a hill near the position of the enemy, but commanded by their artillery. He had to descend into a valley, and then make another ascent to the position held by the enemy. Two unsuccessful assaults were made by General SHERMAN, but, with the co-operation of the centre, he ultimately gained the position, and completed the great victory. The brigade of General CARSE, with a portion of General LIGHTPEWS brigade, composed the storming party in the first assault. They were repulsed with quite a heavy loss after an attack persisted in for an hour; but being reinforced, they were enabled to hold a part of the hills.

About 3 o'clock General GRANT started two columns against the weakened centre, and in an hour's desperate fighting, succeeded in breaking the centre, and gaining possession of the ridge in which the enemy was posted; the main force was driven northward toward General SHERMAN, who opened on them, and they were forced to break, and seek safety in disordered flight down the western slope of the ridge, and across the western ridge of the Chickamauga.

The result of this series of superb victories is to give us possession of the ridges, intrenchments and rifle pits in front of Chattanooga, and to rout and demoralize the rebel force, who are in retreat hotly pressed by GRANT's columns. Our captives are put as high as five and even ten thousand men.

These operations can hardly have failed to produce a decisive effect on the prospects of the rebel column operating under LONGSTREET against General BURNSIDE's force. He could scarcely venture to remain in front of Knoxville with the certain danger which General GRANT's operations must present to him of having his retreat entirely cut off. And, indeed, there is good reason to believe that the design of General BRAGG to withdraw from the immediate front of Chattanooga was with the view of taking such a position as would cover General LONGSTREET's withdrawal, and enable that General to form a junction with BRAGG's main body; though this purpose, thanks to General GRANT's fine combinations, has been completely foiled.

BRAGG's advance had been marked with several not entirely incon siderable successes, resulting in bringing him up to a position to invest Knoxville. We last week reported his capture of General BURNSIDE's outposts near Rodgersville, on the 9th inst. From that point the rebel cavalry advanced towards Knoxville, and on the 15th captured portions of two or three cavalry regiments, numbering three hundred men, at Marysville, fifteen miles from Knoxville, in the direction of the Little Holston, and drove the remainder of the force into Knoxville. This affair is thus announced in a dispatch from General BRAGG:

MISSION RIDGE, Thursday, Nov. 16.

To General COOPER:

General WHEELER reports an attack upon and dispersion of the enemy's cavalry, pursuing them into the woods at Knoxville, and capturing 300 prisoners. The infantry force is close up.

(Signed) B. BRAGG, General.

On learning this result, General SAUNDERS, commanding a cavalry brigade, advanced to give the enemy fight, but finding them too strong for him, he withdrew his force in line of battle three miles from Knoxville. This position, after an ineffectual struggle, was abandoned. From this point this portion of the enemy's force advanced on Rockville, eight miles from Knoxville,

driving the Union outposts before them close up to the latter place. While these operations were proceeding on the line indicated, the main force of the enemy under Generals LONGSTREET, CHEATHAM, and PEGRAM, advanced by way of Loudon and Lenoir—the passage of the river at the former place being made on Saturday, the 14th inst., and the Union troops falling back before them in good order. During all Sunday 15th brisk skirmishing was going on, and on Monday the enemy was held in check all day at Campbell Station, twelve miles from Knoxville, on the Lenoir road. General BURNSIDE was, during this action, personally in command. His loss amounted to two hundred and fifty men: rebel loss unknown. During Monday our army fell back on Knoxville, and early on Tuesday morning (17th) the line of battle was formed around the city. At noon the rebels appeared on the Lenoir road, two miles from the town, and heavy skirmishing immediately commenced—General SAUNDERS holding the line gallantly and stubbornly until nightfall. Late in the evening, our troops charged the rebels, and drove them from their ground, but fell back to the original line. On Wednesday 18th, heavy skirmishing was resumed, both parties losing severely. General SAUNDERS, a brave, gallant, and most excellent officer, was among the wounded on this day's fight, and we deeply regret to state that he died of his wounds on the following day. Thursday and Friday, 19th and 20th inst., witnessed a continuation of the struggle, with the element of heavy artillery firing added, and on the 23d we find the following dispatch from General BRAGG:

MISSIONARY RIDGE, Nov. 23.

To General COOPER:

We hold all the railroads leading into Knoxville, except the one between Holsten and French Broad Rivers. General JONES' cavalry might close that. The enemy's cavalry is most broken up. WHEELER cut off his train between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville.

(Signed)

BRAXTON BRAGG.

We have, however, official advices from General BURNSIDE, up to the same date as BRAGG's dispatch, to the effect that he is safe and confident. He will be supplied and reinforced.

THE Army of the Potomac is reported to be again on the march, a movement having begun at daylight on the morning of Thanksgiving, the 26th. The weather was clear and cold, and the roads are said to be in tolerable condition, having dried considerably in the last twenty-four hours. We have no official announcement of the movement, which we give on the authority of newspaper correspondents, who add that "a battle is expected at Germania Ford."

THE siege of Charleston continues without any developments of note. Charleston dispatches to the Richmond papers state that on Thursday, the 19th, General GILLMORE fired eleven shots from Fort Gregg into the city. They report some three or four buildings struck, and one person slightly injured. Fort Sumter takes the iron hail with meek silence. Though the sea wall is entirely destroyed, the rebels continue to build a bomb-proof on the ruins. Forts Moultrie and Johnson shoot with no great vigor. A new battery, however, armed with guns of the largest calibre, has been discovered in the rear of the Moultrie House, on Sullivan's Island. Since our occupation of Morris Island, the naval authorities have established a line of interior blockade, from the island to a point off Fort Moultrie. The Monitors and the *New Ironsides* were placed on this line, and have thus far effectually closed the harbor against all blockade runners. As the rebels have several iron-clads, it has been thought advisable to throw out as a picket boat one of the Monitors well up towards the throat of the harbor. On Sunday last the Monitor *Lehigh*, Commander Bryson, while performing this duty, chanced to get a little out of the channel, and the vessel grounded. In this plight she received the compliments of a salute from all the rebel guns that could be brought to bear against her. Fortunately, the *Lehigh* was not much damaged, and she was got off on the next tide. Several of the Monitors are at Port Royal undergoing repairs.

## STRATEGY OF THE GRAND CAMPAIGNS.

## CAMPAIGNS OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

NO. I.

## THE CAMPAIGN OF 1756.

We design to give in this and succeeding papers a critical survey of the great series of campaigns, known in history as the "Seven Years' War," waged between FREDERICK THE GREAT, King of Prussia, and an armed coalition of six of the European Powers, headed by Austria, a little over a hundred years ago. As an illustration of a war conducted on the theory which has received the name of "defensive with offensive returns," this series of campaigns, directed by the greatest Captain of the Eighteenth Century, is justly accounted among the most interesting and instructive in military history. Its survey will show, in a very striking manner, how the deficiency of military means can be supplied by the resources of military art; it will show how a war was so conducted that a people poor in resources and numbering but five millions was able to make a front against a league of nations numbering a hundred millions, and to come victorious out of the conflict; finally, it will show, in the most conspicuous manner, how invariably in war great results are the fruit of correct and grand military action, and failures the consequence of feeble and faulty military action.

In the year 1756, Austria, then under the rule of MARIA THERESA, after long brooding over the means by which she could revenge herself on FREDERICK of Prussia, for the wrong he had done that Power ten years before in wresting from it the Province of Silesia, had succeeded in uniting in a coalition with herself the States of France, Russia, Saxony, Sweden and the Germanic body, against the Prussian Power. It is not necessary in this purely military study to enter into any analysis of the several motives prompting these various Powers to combine in this league: all thought they would serve their interest, directly or indirectly, in the humiliation of Prussia.

While the discussion of the terms of the coalition and of the prospective division of the spoils was yet going on, FREDERICK, informed of the danger that threatened him, resolved with prudent temerity to strike the first blow. It was in the month of August, 1756, that the great war of the Seven Years commenced. The KING demanded of the EMPRESS-QUEEN a distinct explanation of her intentions, and plainly told her that he should consider a refusal as a declaration of war. He received an answer, at once haughty and evasive, which left the KING no other resource than to prepare for his defence, and every consideration prompted him to begin this by seizing the moral and material prestige of the initiative. He had an excellent army of 120,000 men, justly esteemed the best drilled and disciplined infantry in Europe. He had the advantage of a central position: his enemies were widely separated from each other, and could not easily unite their overwhelming forces on one point. The military establishment of Austria herself was at the time weak—the two hundred thousand men who, under the reign of the father of MARIA THERESA, had followed the leadership of the great EUGENE to victory, had dwindled down by war and neglect to forty thousand men. FREDERICK, therefore, had good hope that by promptly assuming the offensive he might overwhelm the forces then collected against him, and by an advance through Bohemia, strike at the "head and front of the offending" by an advance to Vienna.

FREDERICK began by dividing his force into two armies—the one under his own immediate direction, consisting of seventy battalions and eighty squadrons (64,000 men); the other under Marshal SCHWERIN, consisting of thirty-three battalions and fifty-five squadrons (30,000 men). The latter was sent into Silesia and took position at Nachod, on the eastern frontier of Bohemia, ready to co-operate with FREDERICK in the invasion of that State. With the force under his own direction, FREDERICK, on the 30th of August, began his march in three columns into Saxony. The force of the ELECTOR in Saxony amounted to but 15,000 men, and was inferior to each of the three Prussian columns. The Saxons accordingly fell back before FREDERICK's advance, evacuated Dresden, which the Prussians entered on the 6th of September, and retired to the entrenched camp of Pirna; a position which was supposed to be impregnable, and which insured the ELECTOR his communications with Bohemia, whence he hoped succor, and whither he could retire in case of need.

The acquisition of Dresden was an important conquest to the KING of Prussia, for he fell heir to the ELECTOR's arsenal and all his military stores. The place, moreover, was a strong one; it afforded him a *point d'appui*, of which he stood in need, and completed the frontier of the Elbe, the whole of which from Magdeburg was now in his power. FREDERICK had not calculated on this opposition to his invasion of Bohemia, and, as we saw, had ordered Marshal SCHWERIN to penetrate the Kingdom by way of Silesia, while he should march due south through Saxony by the Elbe. But judging it imprudent to attempt the advance into Bohemia, leaving the Saxons masters of the Elbe behind him, he determined to reduce them before undertaking further operations. In this task a double object had to be kept in view—first, to effect the reduction of the Saxons at Pirna,

and, secondly, to prevent their receiving succor from the Austrians, who, it might be supposed, would hasten to the relief of their allies. For the first of these objects he surrounded the camp of Pirna with forty-two battalions and ten squadrons; for the second he formed an army of observation of 30,000 men (twenty-eight battalions and seventy squadrons), took command of it himself, and marched south from Pirna, following the Elbe into Bohemia, fixing his headquarters at Aussig.

On learning of these menacing movements of the Prussians, the Court of Austria immediately collected all its available troops and formed them into two corps—the one under



Prince PICCOLOMINI; the other under Marshal Brown. The former took up his camp at Koenigsgratz in Bohemia, to oppose the advance of the Prussian column under SCHWERIN, who had moved to the vicinity of that place. Marshal Brown's force mustered at Kolin. But the EMPRESS, learning the critical position of the Saxons shut up in Pirna, ordered Marshal Brown to move to their assistance at all hazards. In accordance with these instructions the Austrian General, on the 23d of September, advanced from Kolin, crossed the Moldau and encamped at Budyn on the Eger, where he remained until the 30th, awaiting the artillery and pontoons which they were preparing at Vienna. It was for the purpose of anticipating this very move that FREDERICK, as we saw, planted his corps of observation at Aussig. On the 29th of September he advanced for the purpose of meeting BROWN. The KING putting himself at the head of the vanguard, composed of eight battalions and twenty squadrons, moved to Tirmitz, where he learned that Marshal BROWN would pass the Eger on the morrow near Budyn. On the following night the main body of his army, 25,000 strong, joined him, and a reconnaissance disclosed the Austrian camp in the plain of Lowositz. On the morrow, October 1st, the camp that had been discovered was reconnoitered at daybreak. A thick fog extending over the plain prevented objects from being distinctly seen. Presently, however, a strong corps of Austrian cavalry was seen to debouch in the plain. The KING immediately formed his army in order of battle. The left, commanded by the DUKE of BEVERN, occupied the heights of Lobosch; the right, under Prince HENRY, the heights of Homolka—commanding the position which the Austrian General had neglected to seize. The Prussian line of battle was from 1800 to 2000 toises in extent. The front of the Austrian line, extending 2500 toises, was covered by a marshy rivulet: their right rested on the Elbe, the left on Tschiskowitz. As only the cavalry force of the Austrians had thus far appeared, FREDERICK imagined he had before him nothing but the rear-guard of the Austrian army, while the main body was supposed to have passed to the right bank of the Elbe, for a movement on Pirna by that line. Under this hypothesis he ordered twenty squadrons of Saxons to charge the Austrian horsemen on the plain to the right of Lowositz. The Prussian cavalry in this charge overthrew them, but were presently brought up by the Austrian infantry and artillery, from whose fire they were compelled to fall back, after being somewhat roughly handled. At this point Marshal Brown, sensible of the mistake he had committed in not seizing the heights of Lobosch, and emboldened by his success over the Prussian cavalry, ordered the Prussian left, occupying the heights before mentioned, to be attacked by a division of eleven battalions. The assault failed: the Prussians resisted vigorously, and, assuming the offensive, by a bayonet charge drove the Austrians into and through Lowositz, which was taken possession of by the Prussians, and their left reinforced from the right and extended to the Elbe.

FREDERICK had beaten the right wing of the Imperialists, but they had a strong position behind the marshy rivulet. To have moved on this position, the Prussians would have

presented their flank and been exposed to a very heavy artillery fire. FREDERICK, accordingly, contented himself with the advantage he had gained, and remained behind Lowositz. There was still danger, however, that Marshal Brown might pass to the right bank of the Elbe, with the view of gaining Pirna by that route. To prevent this the King sent a powerful body, under the Duke de Bevern, to make a turning movement on the left flank of the Austrians. Marshal Brown, fearing this, hastened to repass the Eger, destroying the bridges, and resumed his camp at Budyn. The Austrian loss in the battle of Lowositz was from 2,500 to 3,000 men: the Prussian from 3,000 to 3,500. Both armies claimed the victory: Marshal Brown because he had not been forced in his camp; and FREDERICK, with more reason, because he had carried the village of Lowositz and obliged his enemy to relinquish the project of succoring the Saxons by the left bank of the Elbe. The fifteen thousand Saxons at Pirna all the while, were fast invested by the Prussians, who had drawn their lines of circumvallation close and tight around the place. They had originally but two months' provisions. These were about exhausted, and famine stared them in the face. Under these circumstances the Saxon Generals resolved to evacuate Pirna, and pass to the right bank of the Elbe, where it was agreed they should meet a force of the Austrians, whom Marshal Brown was to bring by the right bank of the Elbe, to favor the de-blockading of the camp of Pirna. The Saxons passed the Elbe, but only to find themselves in an excessively difficult country, surrounded by Prussians. Marshal Brown, also, found a superior force of Prussians in his front, which prevented his getting to the assistance of the Saxons. In this plight they were forced to capitulate on the 14th of October—Marshal Brown retreating into Bohemia. The force that surrendered amounted to seventeen thousand men, and the artillery to more than eighty pieces of cannon. These were "half compelled, half persuaded" to enlist under their conqueror, who formed twenty new battalions from them and incorporated them with his army.

The KING now withdrew the forces he had had in Bohemia into Saxony, and went into winter quarters, encamping his army between Pirna and the frontier of Bohemia. At the same time, the other Prussian army and Marshal SCHWERIN forsook the vicinage of Koenigsgratz and retired into Silesia, one of the possessions of the KING of Prussia.

## II.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAMPAIGN OF 1756.

*Observation 1.*—The plan of the invasion of Bohemia adopted by FREDERICK involved a double line of operations. SCHWERIN's army was operating at the extremity of Silesia, whilst the KING was penetrating Bohemia by Saxony and the left bank of the Elbe. This was faulty, for it placed his force on exterior lines, and frittered away his strength. The Austrians also employed two lines, but a glance at the distribution of the forces will show that the Austrian lines were interior to those of FREDERICK, since the troops upon them were clearly more easily unitable. This radical fault in the plan of operations told most injuriously on the campaign; for while FREDERICK's force on the whole field of operations was triple that of the Austrians, on the decisive point—the field of Lowositz—his strength was actually inferior. He had 34,000 men blockading the Saxons in their camp at Pirna; 30,000 under SCHWERIN held in check and utterly neutralized by an inferior force under PICCOLOMINI at Koenigsgratz; this left the KING but 30,000 with which to oppose a superior Austrian force on the field of Lowositz. SCHWERIN's column should have been united to FREDERICK's. To be sure, this would have relieved PICCOLOMINI, who would have made a junction with Marshal Brown; but the Prussian army would still have been enormously superior in strength. The KING might have entered Prague in September with 90,000 men, and fixed his winter quarters in Bohemia instead of in Saxony.

*Observation 2.*—NAPOLEON, in the portion of his *Memoires* devoted to the discussion of the campaign of FREDERICK THE GREAT, argues that the KING committed an error in investing Pirna. He thinks that the position should have been assaulted and carried by a *coup de main*. The camp of Pirna forms a great triangle, 2,500 toises in circumference. The 14,000 Saxons were utterly inadequate to man such an extent of line. "If the KING," says NAPOLEON, "had had nine attacks made, three on each side, only one being a true one, in one of the points where the ravine [at the head of the camp] is salient, by placing there two batteries of fifty guns each, he would have succeeded in taking the ravine. It would have required a quarter of an hour to construct a slope there, by which he might have made two-thirds of his army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, debouch: the Saxons, driven under the walls of Koenigsgratz, would have capitulated." This taken, the place would have required but a small garrison, and thus the 34,000 whose force was frittered away in investing Pirna, would have been relieved to join the KING's force, and thus double in strength, his operations in Bohemia might have been much more bold and decisive.

*Observation 3.*—It has been asserted by some military

writers, among others by JOMINI in his *Traité des Grandes Opérations Militaires*, that FREDERICK should have penetrated through Moravia on Vienna (instead of by Saxony and Bohemia) and concluded the war by the taking of that capital. The main objection to this plan of operation is not that urged by the Prussian writer TEMPELHOFF, who shows by an elaborate calculation the enormous train this would have required to supply the army. This consideration, brought forward by this critic, as the paramount consideration, to which all others should be subordinated, is simply a proof that the theory of war, at the time he wrote, had made a retrograde step from the great principle which CÆSAR so tersely enunciated in his famous maxim, "war must support war." A genius like FREDERICK's might easily calculate that, in a rapid offensive movement, he would be able to feed 90,000 men in a rich, fertile country, supporting at the time a population of five to six millions. The real objection to the plan of invasion by Moravia is that he would have been stopped by the fortresses of Olmütz and Brunn, and that on reaching the Danube he would have found all the forces of the monarchy collected to dispute the passage with him, whilst the Hungarian insurrection would have attacked his flanks. NAPOLEON, who was not distinguished for want of audacity, either in theory or practice, says: "So rash an operation must evidently have exposed his army to entire destruction."

The successes of FREDERICK in this opening campaign of the Seven Years War were certainly great; but that they were not much greater is distinctly referable to the causes above mentioned—a faulty plan of operation and action not sufficiently bold.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 26th of September, in an article on the battle of Chickamauga, occurs the following passage:

"By the time General ROSECRANS is fairly in Chattanooga, the rebels are concentrated in position below, resolved, as we may suppose, that the Union general shall pay dearly for his next step in advance. It is not quite clear to us why General ROSECRANS took that step in advance. If he had remained at Chattanooga, looking well to his communications, etc.

The writer of the foregoing was not correctly informed in regard to the character of the movements which occasioned the evacuation of Chattanooga by the rebel army, and was not acquainted with the topography of the country, or the necessity for the battle to secure the possession of Chattanooga would have been evident to him.\*

As the public generally have a very imperfect idea of the movements of the Army of the Cumberland, previous to the battle of Chickamauga, a brief explanation will not, perhaps, be amiss.

When it was determined to cross the Tennessee River west of Chattanooga, it became necessary for the army, after effecting the passage of the river, to cross the Sand or Raccoon Mountain, which is the first range south of the Tennessee River. Lookout Mountain was then the great barrier between them and Chattanooga. This mountain is some 1,600 feet above the level of the surrounding country, is fifty miles in length, and ends abruptly on the Tennessee, three or four miles west of Chattanooga. For forty miles it has but three passes practicable for the passage of an army, and those very difficult; one at the point of the mountain, near Chattanooga, one at Stevens Gap, 25 miles south, and one at Winston's, 40 miles from Chattanooga.

The plan of the campaign was, to hold the rebels in check at Chattanooga, by a small force, sent for the purpose, up the north side of the river, opposite the place, while the main body of the army, crossing Lookout Mountain by Steven's and Winston's Gaps, should get in their rear, destroy their lines of communication, and either besiege them in Chattanooga, or force a battle on advantageous ground. To prevent the rebels from sending a force from Chattanooga, by the pass around the point of Lookout Mountain, into Lookout Valley, to interrupt or destroy our lines of communication with our depôts at Bridgeport and Stevenson, CRITTENDEN's Corps was sent down Lookout Valley, to near the foot of Lookout Mountain, which latter was held by the enemy with infantry and artillery. The corps of THOMAS and McCook were moved rapidly up Lookout Valley, and across Lookout Mountain, the former by Cooper's and Steven's, the latter by Winston's Gap. As soon as this movement was known to BRAGG, who, as yet, had not received the bulk of his expected reinforcements, it became evident to him that if he remained in Chattanooga the army of ROSECRANS would get between him and his expected reinforcements, and whip them in detail, besides taking possession of his lines of communication, without which he could not sustain his army a week.

The evacuation of Chattanooga by the rebels was therefore a necessity. BRAGG fell back rapidly, and evidently with the intention of retreating on Rome. CRITTENDEN, discovering the evacuation, moved his corps into Chattanooga by the pass around the point of Lookout, and moved out in pursuit of the enemy. Facts soon began to be discovered which led to the belief that the enemy had not retreated far. A cavalry reconnaissance on the extreme right, to Alpine, rendered it certain that they had not retreated on Rome, but were concentrating at Lafayette and receiving reinforcements, and that it was their intention to endeavor to retake Chattanooga.

CRITTENDEN's Corps, at this juncture holding a position on the Chickamauga, near Gordon's Mill, confronted the entire

rebel army. THOMAS' Corps was at the eastern foot of Lookout Mountain, and McCook was at Winston's Gap, the distance from CRITTENDEN's left, at Gordon's Mill, to McCook's right, near Winston's, being upwards of forty miles, while from the best information gathered from all sources, it appeared that the enemy were rapidly concentrating, and might attack CRITTENDEN before the remainder of the army could be brought within supporting distance. It was therefore necessary, in order to cover Chattanooga, for ROSECRANS to concentrate his army rapidly, and in the face of the enemy. It was while this was being done that the rebels attempted to turn his left flank, and obtain possession of the roads in his rear leading to Chattanooga; in the attempt to prevent this, the battle was brought on. It was absolutely necessary, under the circumstances, to secure the possession of Chattanooga, which, it is very evident, BRAGG never intended to permit us to hold. It was a common matter of wonder, when the Union army first occupied the place, why BRAGG left so many public buildings standing—all his hospital buildings and depôts, and two steamboats at the landing, all of which he would naturally have destroyed in evacuating the place with the intention of leaving it for any considerable time in our possession.

Could General ROSECRANS have concentrated his army at Chattanooga, avoiding a battle meanwhile, the contest would undoubtedly have taken place there, instead of on Chickamauga Creek. Whether the results of such a battle would have been more advantageous to our arms, or not, is a question difficult to answer. He could not have done more than hold Chattanooga, and his army holds it now.

OFFICER.

### GENERAL ORDERS No. 238.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I do not desire to be understood by the War Department, the Army at large, nor by yourself, as given to criticism. I believe in the maxim—First obey, and afterwards respectfully seek redress, if deemed due. At the same time I like to reduce theory to practice, and the expression of my views arises from a motive to gain or give information for the interest of the service.

I take for granted that you have read General Orders No. 238, War Department, A. G. O., and you will agree with me that its intent is just and proper. An officer upon entering the service opens with the Government as it were a debit and credit account; he is debited with what is issued to him and is credited agreeably to proper returns for expenditures, and should have the balance on hand. General Orders No. 238 demand that, before the resignation of any officer in the U. S. service is accepted, he must give satisfactory evidence from the head of the Ordnance Department and the proper accounting officers of the Treasury that all prescribed returns have been made, and that he in nowise is indebted to the United States on account of Ordnance. This is perfectly proper. It is also provided that no resignation shall be approved or forwarded until this evidence is furnished. This, too, is proper. But the means to obtain this proof is very difficult. I know of an officer of my grade who wrote to these respective departments for such a certificate. One favored him with a reply, saying that, upon his resignation reaching the Adjutant-General, he (the Adjutant-General) would then apply to the Ordnance and Treasury Departments as to the state of his accounts, &c.

You will at once perceive a dead lock—the respective channels in the field will not approve nor forward unless this proof is furnished.

Now, I ask you how is a resignation to be acted upon? Surely it was not intended to forbid resignations. The fault of General Orders No. 238 not working practically lies in the want of system, and to put it upon a practical footing the respective departments should acknowledge the receipt of each and every return rendered to the officer making the same, which, while it sets his mind at rest as to its receipt by the proper department, as in itself a voucher for any inspecting officer that the prescribed returns have been made; and the acknowledgment of the last return from the proper accounting officer of the Treasury and the head of the Ordnance Department, furnishes *per se* satisfactory evidence of compliance with General Orders No. 238. These acknowledgments of receipt can be in printed form, ready for each specific return, simply filled in, dated, signed and addressed to the party whose return has been received.

A COLONEL IN THE U. S. SERVICE.  
NORTH CAROLINA, November 14, 1863.

### "NO GROG, NO SAILORS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I notice in your valuable journal that there is a great demand for seamen in the Navy. Now, this fact, though alarming to our political wiseacres at home, is not at all surprising to any one personally acquainted with the material of the Navy. Will you be generous enough to give place, in your columns, to a few grievances that the men of the Navy complain of, from one who has served from boyhood. It is not often that we "growl" publicly, or have the opportunity to make ourselves heard. If our Naval Committee would inquire into the few following matters, and Congress pass laws to remedy them, I would stake my life that our noble vessels would not lay idle for want of Blue Jackets.

1st. Stopping the grog. Congress stopped a necessary part of our ration on the plea that they were obliged to dismiss about two hundred officers a year for drunkenness. Now, in the last eighteen years I never saw a sailor discharged from the service for being a drunkard. And it is preposterous to think that two wine glasses of Navy whiskey, in twenty-four hours, will demoralize an old man-o'-war's man.

2d. The outrageously unfair and unjust division of prize money. A few cruising vessels receiving millions, while the bone and sinew, who have fought the battles, and suffered the privations of the blockade, receive nothing—not even thanks.

3d. Want of liberty on shore. It is a fact notorious that, while the navies of all nations give liberty in every port, American seamen are kept more confined to their vessels than the criminals in the English and French convict

hulks. The crew of the ship that I am at present serving in, has not had a day's liberty in eight months.

4th. The almost utter deprivation of all hope of promotion, extinguishing all incentives to obtain a higher moral and intellectual condition.

5th. No increase of pay, but a remarkable increase of cost, and diminution of quality in every article of small stores and clothing.

6th. No bounty for the war. While it is an acknowledged fact that the Army cannot gain a battle without the Navy, not a dollar nor a promise is given to encourage the "mateot." We want an honorable retiring pension. Now the worn-out sailor who has spent his life has only the Naval Asylum to look to for a snug harbor. But what American would not prefer a small pittance and liberty, than a palatial prison? The salaries of the officers of the Naval Asylum would pension comfortably every "long servitude man" in the service.

7th. We want more fresh provisions. The Government has supply steamers running once a month, but they only bring one day's "grub" for the men, and the rest of the cargo is filled up of sutler's stores on speculation. It is a melancholy fact that men are suffering from the effects of the scurvy on most of the blockaders.

8th. A chance for appeal from the arbitrary decisions of courts-martial. Now the private has no appeal from the most palpable injustice or illegality. There should be some mode of appeal. The law protects the thief and pickpocket from wrong; but the war-worn veteran must submit tamely to the robbery of his wages by the "*ipso dixit*" of a court-martial, though without a shadow of justice or legality.

These may seem frivolous complaints, but so thought the British government when her men petitioned for a redress of grievances, and the whole world was startled by the mutiny of the men, and our Government, or rather Navy Department, has been gradually increasing the burdens of the sailor until it finds itself in the midst of a heavy war, wanting blue jackets. Now, let our members of Congress legislate a little more for the men and less for the officers, and all will come around right. The man-of-war's men of our navy now, are not the ignorant sailors of a hundred years ago, and they should be dealt with as intelligent beings. An American citizen is just as much an American when fighting the battles of his country on the decks of a ship, as if he was at home, and there is no reason why he should not be used as such. God save the Union.

BERTH DECK.

### THE GUNBOAT SASSACUS.

U. S. SIDE-WHEEL GUNBOAT SASSACUS, OFF WASHINGTON NAVY YARD, Nov. 20th, 1863.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Having noticed in some of the daily papers incorrect lists of our officers, I wish to correct them, and to give you a few facts concerning our ship. We left New York on the 16th inst. and arrived here on the 19th. Our trip was a perfect success, as far as speed is concerned; the vessel logging 14 knots per hour steady steaming during the day-time, coming to anchor at nights. On the passage up the Potomac River, out of curiosity we timed her, the weather being clear, water smooth and no tide. She ran from Fort Washington to upper dock at Alexandria (8½ miles) in 29 minutes, thus averaging 17·5 miles per hour. We had 27 lbs. steam at the time, and were running at usual speed. The draught of ship being 8 ft. 9 in., and immersion of paddle wheels 5 ft. 3 in., you must allow that the "Sassy-cuss" cannot be easily eclipsed by any boat in Uncle Sam's Navy. We all hope that Government will send us to some station where our speed and efficiency can be made available. Hoping that I have not trespassed on your valuable sheet, I bid you god-speed. The following is the list of our officers:

Lieutenant-Commander Commanding, Francis A. Roe; Acting Master and Executive Officer, A. W. Muldaur; Acting Master and Navigator, C. A. Boutelle; Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Holden; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. De F. Barton; Acting Ensigns, August Adler, Farley Hopkins, E. A. Sawyer; Second Assistant Engineer, Benjamin F. Wood; Third Assistant Engineers, John W. Huxley, Robert N. Ellis, Oscar W. Allison, Daniel W. Grafly; Acting Masters' Mates, H. W. O'Hara, T. D. Marble, J. S. O'Brien; Captain's Clerk, Michael George; Paymaster's Clerk, Gustav Dettloff.

AN OFFICER.

### JUSTICE TO THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I desire to call attention through the columns of your paper, to what seems to me and to most of my brother officers quite an injustice, viz.: The distribution of prize money to the Navy, while both the officers and privates of the Army are excluded from any such benefit. It is too frequently the case that custom lends its sanction to practices which have no foundation in justice. It is neither designed nor desired in any way by these remarks to disparage the Navy or to take one leaf from her well-earned laurels, but merely to obtain justice. It must be conceded that at present service in the Navy is much more lucrative than in the Army. Why is this? Is there any more hazard incurred by our brethren of the quarter-deck? An inspection of the details of the casualties during the war will show that the percentage of death and disability is largely on the side of the land forces. Have the many soldiers who have offered up their lives for their country been enabled to make a suitable provision for their families? No; the widows and orphans of the Army are almost countless, and will form for a long time to come a most urgent field for the exercise of our home charity.

Those of our fleet on blockading duty are subject to little more risk of life or limb than that common to all men in the ordinary pursuits of life. And yet each of those engaged in this service are entitled to a certain share of the proceeds of all prizes captured within signalling distance of their vessel. On the other hand, what is the case with our land forces? Let the soldier display no matter how desperate valor and succeed in wresting ever so many guns and colors from the enemy, and he gains no profit therefrom. His family, too, suffers much on account of his prolonged absence, while that of his more lucky neighbor, who is in

\* It will be observed that articles published in the JOURNAL since the one to which exception is taken, have given the correct view of the battle of Chickamauga, substantially as it is presented by our correspondent.—E.S.

the Navy, are living more comfortable than ever before, on the proceeds of the prize money sent home by the head of the family, who occupies the same position in the naval that the head of the poor family does in the land forces of the Republic. Justice cries out most bitterly against such a discrimination. Are those who incur the least danger to reap the largest reward? Is the capture of a blockade-runner to confer a lasting benefit on all who participated therein, while those who at the extreme peril of their lives charge up to the cannon's mouth and succeed in bringing it away as their prize, are to be deprived of all reward, nay, even a paltry medal, and one day be forced to extend a mutilated but honored stump of a once sturdy right hand for charity to their more blessed brethren of the blockading squadrons?

These things ought not so to be. It seems no more than fair that those who by the peril of their lives gain an advantage for the common cause, should receive at least an equal reward with those who, wearing the same uniform, yet incur far less risk. Justice demands of a wise Executive that equal services should be equally rewarded. Why not divide the price of a captured battery or gun among those engaged in taking it? By such action many more parks of artillery would fall into our hands, and the country would be greatly benefitted.

AN OFFICER.

#### THE COLONELS ELLET.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—You have already noticed the death of Colonel CHARLES R. ELLET, of the Marine Brigade, which is stated to have taken place on the 29th of the last month at Bunker Hill, in Illinois. It is now but little more than a year since the father of this young soldier received a mortal wound on the deck of his own ship, in a successful attack made upon the rebel gunboats on the Mississippi, with a fleet of steam rams constructed and equipped under his immediate superintendence and commanded by himself. His death was followed almost immediately by that of his wife, who, after a long journey, had been able to reach her husband only a few hours before he breathed his last; and died herself the day after his funeral. To this double affliction in the same family is now added the loss of the eldest son, who had accompanied his father to the West, and after his death continued in the service, first as a cadet and volunteer, and finally as a colonel in the Marine Brigade, commanded by his uncle, General A. W. ELLET, under whose direction this branch of the service had been first equipped and organized.

The family who have been thus severely visited had been for several years residents of Washington and of Georgetown. Colonel ELLET the elder was well known among us as a civil engineer of established reputation, to which he added the more appreciable qualities of a good, kind, energetic and exemplary citizen. To his friends here some brief notice of his life and services, and those of his son, who has soon followed him, may not be unacceptable; and at any rate will be but a merited tribute (unhappily but a small one) to the true worth and eminent patriotism of both.

The elder Colonel CHARLES ELLET was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1810, and commenced the career in which he afterwards distinguished himself as an assistant in the exploration of the north branch of the Susquehanna, in the year 1827. Canals were at that time the chief subject of consideration among statesmen and economists, and New York having achieved the first triumph in that direction, was already beginning to exhibit, not only in her metropolis but in the whole interior of the State, the happy effects of her well-directed enterprise. It needed, however, but little experience in Pennsylvania and the other more southern States which are crossed by the main ridges of the Alleghany, to show that in the passage of these summits railroads must, at least for very considerable distances, take the place of canals; and it was left to Pennsylvania to introduce as matter of necessity, and for the purpose of passing her otherwise impracticable elevations, this mode of transportation, which though then nearly new and untried on both continents, has now become so general as to supersede and supplant all the previous and older methods. Accordingly, we soon after find Colonel ELLET employed as engineer on the first railroad constructed in his native State, and subsequently in similar and kindred improvements elsewhere. Between this time and 1848 he successively planned and superintended the construction of the two first suspension bridges ever built in this country—the one over the Schuylkill at Fairmount and the other across the Niagara below the falls. In both of these the success of the project was in a great measure due to the skill and renown of the engineer.

Colonel ELLET was henceforth considered as walking in the first rank of his profession, and became soon after engaged in public improvements farther south. It would enlarge this notice much beyond its limit and purpose even to enumerate the various public works in which he was concerned either as a directing or consulting engineer. As an instance characteristic both of his ability and confidence in his own resources, we may mention the construction of the temporary track on the line of the Virginia Central Road at the passage of the Blue Ridge. During one of the intervals in these avocations he found time for a visit to Europe, in which he was accompanied by his family.

A very considerable portion of Colonel ELLET's professional career had been spent in Virginia; and at the commencement of the rebellion there were few persons better acquainted with the general conformation and peculiar features of the interior of that State than he, or who could be more relied upon for topographical information concerning it. At an early day he placed both himself and all the knowledge he possessed at the disposal of the Government. It will be remembered that he did not hesitate to attack publicly and in no measured terms the character and conduct of the commanding general. Of the justice of these military criticisms it is not our purpose now to speak.

In the ensuing spring, and after the fatal demonstration made by the *Merrimac* upon our ships at James River, Colonel ELLET was authorized by the War Department to superintend the construction of a ram fleet in the Mississippi, and (what would not always have been as welcome an addition) to command it in its *coup d'essai*. It is a singular fact, in relation to this new mode of naval warfare,

that more than thirty years ago it had been strongly recommended and urged upon the consideration of the Government by two officers standing high in the naval service, and had at that time been with great unanimity consigned to a place among the class of inventions known as humbugs. The *Merrimac* had proved herself a *bug* of an entirely different species and operated a proportional change in public opinion. Colonel ELLET lost no time in the construction of vessels of this character out of such material as he could find in the Mississippi, and fell in the first attack made by them; closing in this last act of devoted patriotism, at the early age of 52, a life distinguished throughout by eminent ability, integrity and usefulness.

It was not the least excellent or deserving part of this last service of Colonel ELLET, that in rendering it to the country, he necessarily disregarded the dearest and strongest ties of domestic life. Mrs. ELLET, whose death had followed so closely upon that of her husband, was by birth a Virginian, possessing among her other kind and womanly excellencies a deep-rooted attachment to her kindred, to the place of her birth, and the hitherto glorious annals and legends of the Old Dominion. All these dear and long-cherished memories were now at once to be sequestered and hidden, or hoarded deep in the heart of hearts as things contraband and unholy. Yet under such torturing and unhappy circumstances, there was on the part neither of the husband nor wife any paltering with public duty. Both of them laid freely and fully every merely selfish obligation, however dearly and deeply felt, upon the altar of the public safety. Alas, how many tearless and priceless sacrifices of this kind have yet to be made, and that too often amid reproach and opprobrium, ere we can hope to staunch entirely the death-feud now raging among us and gather up again the broken limbs of our once happy Union!

Colonel CHARLES RIVERS ELLET, whose recent death has just been announced, and with a sketch of whose brief and brilliant career we will close this notice, was the eldest son of these worthy parents and the second in age of four who survived them. He was at the time of his death a little more than twenty years of age, and had received the best education the public seminaries of the country could give; to which had been added, though at an early age, a brief course of foreign travel and a short residence in Paris. All these advantages in his case had been matured and perfected by a home education of infinitely greater value. To him had not been wanting the never-failing fund of knowledge, always gleaned about the family hearth, where the presiding divinities are both wise, prudent and affectionate, and where the hoarded treasures of age and experience are to be garnered up in younger hearts for future use and guidance. Many of those who have partaken of the hospitalities of his father's residence in Georgetown, where the full and genial plenty of a Pennsylvania farm-house, was gracefully blended with the not less hearty kindness of a Southern plantation, will remember him not many years since as a sedate, pensive and rather quiet boy. He had made choice of medicine as a profession, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was quietly engaged in pursuing the requisite studies, in which he had already made such progress as to fill competently the place of assistant surgeon in one of the military hospitals. He followed his father westward in the spring of 1862, and commanded one of the rams in the action at Memphis, in which his father lost his life. On the organization of the Marine Brigade he received the appointment of colonel, being perhaps the youngest who had ever filled so high a grade in any active campaign. His subsequent service on the Mississippi fully justified the wisdom of the selection, while his firm but modest and equitable demeanor saved him from the envy and detraction which usually follows in the wake of a rapid promotion. It is not, however, of his military life and history which we intend to speak, but of the kindlier and more homely part of his character as a citizen and a brother. His last visit made here some time in September, and for which he had received his first furlough from active service, was undertaken solely for the purpose of aiding his now doubly-orphaned sister, in some necessary domestic arrangements. At that time, though evidently suffering with the relics of disease contracted among the brakes and fens of the Mississippi, there was as yet visible no dangerous or alarming symptom, and he had the promise of a long and useful life before him. But it was not to be so. He had all his life been subject to severe attacks of neuralgia in the head, and his death, which occurred suddenly during a visit to his uncle in Illinois, is supposed to have resulted either from that cause, or from an injurious though usual remedy taken to alleviate the pain. To the survivors we can but offer our heartfelt sympathy and our prayers, for to them the praise of the departed must for a long time be valueless—

"Though the sound of Fame  
May for a moment soothe, it cannot slake  
The fever of vain longing, and the name  
Thus honored but assumes a stronger, bitterer claim."

F.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13, 1863.

#### ANDERSON'S FLAG AT FORT SUMTER.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Some time ago there went the rounds of the papers a statement of General BEAUREGARD, to the effect that, with the boat's crew that was taken in our unsuccessful assault upon Fort Sumter, there was also captured the flag which Major ANDERSON had kept flying while there, and had lowered with a salute when he was obliged to evacuate the Fort. The public was led to suppose that it had been carried by our storming party to rehoist it, in great triumph, where it had formerly waved. Now, Sir, had our attack succeeded it would not have entered into my mind to recite to you the facts I am about to offer; but, as a flag was captured, and as amid unstifled bursts of joy BEAUREGARD and his confederates fancied it to be the identical flag, whose loss would double the discomfiture of our arms, I wish to let the world know that they laughed without winning, and are merry without cause. When ANDERSON's flag was lowered at Fort Sumter, our spartan seventy determined to cut it into pieces, and keep the shreds as mementoes of their martyrdom. Every hero took a little piece, which he values as beyond all price. One of ANDERSON's principal officers, who is now a General in our service, was at my house just after his return from Sumter; and as a great favor, after telling the story, gave me a

little scrap of his precious piece, which lies before me as I write.

There may be and usually are two flags at a Fort; one for fair weather and one for storm; but only one flag was hoisted during the bombardment; only one "braved the battle and the breeze;" only one can claim to be the flag of Fort Sumter. That flag exists only in the little carefully hoarded bits of bunting, and in the affections of all loyal Americans. As for any other, we care nothing; but we do not even believe that another flag ever before at Sumter was captured by the rebels. I am sure many were anxious at the time BEAUREGARD's story appeared, to know the truth, and even now, though a counter-statement has been made, you may think it worth while to publish this, giving to any one who desires a voucher my name, and the little red bunting, which can be shown.

C.  
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1863.

#### A MILITARY EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—To some extent a great change is coming over the minds of the American people as to the military training of the Nation. This, it is said, must be thorough and universal. We must be a *military* people; and to effect this, a new order of things must be speedily begun. The old militia drills with their holiday "training days"—burlesques as they mostly were—must be left among the debris of the past. Nor will the powerful influences of the corps of officers annually graduated from our National Academies, though, assuredly, these tone the national spirit and leaven the masses with true military knowledge and life; nor yet the occasional getting up of a war (as in Florida by the whites and army contractors, or against Mexico for the extension of the slave power)—not one, nor all of these, can, by any possibility, suffice for the future military training of a people called to such a destiny as ours. The youth of the Nation, it is said, must be systematically and universally trained in the military art.

Proofs of this demand are fully before us. The Press, so often the mere echo of the popular feeling, calls for it. The impulses of our youth, in no rare instances even of the merest boys, have largely urged them into military drills; the number of State and of private military schools increases. Movements are making to graft the drill upon the Public School System; in Boston, for instance, where memorials to this effect are headed by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT and other prominent men.

All this is the necessary result of our present unhappy contest at home, and of our increasingly close relation to the Great Powers abroad. Steam and the telegraph have so marvellously brought the military powers of Europe, as it were, on our border, that we seem compelled to be hereafter always armed and on guard, if we would be the faithful sentinels of Liberty which Providence invites us to be.

Perhaps, however, this demand for the *universal* military training of the young is unwarranted. Perhaps the instruction so widely given by the present war may suffice for many years. Although it is true, that at the beginning of the contest the need of greater military knowledge was soon fearfully felt, and the Nation, though rousing all its energies, still was made to stagger under the military blunders of some untaught military men; possibly, it may be discovered that "the true policy of the United States is peace" (a sentiment of some value surely, and happily used by the redoubt author of "The Physical Geography of the Sea," but as unhappily left behind with his loyalty, in the Observatory, in the haste with which he left his aids and their researches); or, possibly, it may be proven that the disadvantages of cherishing the war spirit in all our youth may be greater than any supposed or real gains.

But, however these may be, it will be conceded that a larger infusion of the military *will* hereafter enter into our bone and sinew; institutions and appliances for cherishing this will multiply; a military education will be a term of more meaning and wider application. I propose, then, by one or more brief essays, to invite just answers from abler pens to the important question—What is a true military education? This introduction is already too extended. \*E.\*

#### THE CROSSING OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of the 14th inst. I notice an error in regard to the crossing of the Rappahannock River at Kelly's Ford. You mention the pontoons as having been laid under cover of the fire of the batteries, and the attacking party consisting of BERDAN's Sharpshooters, the Fortieth New York, Twentieth Indiana, &c., crossing over the bridges thus laid.

The Third Corps, under command of Major-General D. B. BIRNEY, moved from Bealton Station at daylight on the 7th inst. for Kelly's Ford, arrived at Elk Road about one o'clock, P. M. The First Division, commanded by Brigadier-General J. H. H. WARD, consisting of the First Brigade (Colonel C. H. F. COLLIS), the Second Brigade (Colonel E. WALKER), and the Third Brigade (Colonel R. DE TROBRIAND) crossed the Run about two o'clock, P. M., drew up, forming three lines of battle about one-third of a mile from the River—threw out a regiment of Sharpshooters (the First U. S.) who, after considerable sharp firing on both sides, drove the enemy's skirmishers across the river. General WARD then placed a battery (RANDOLPH'S R. I.) in position, commanding the open country beyond the rifle pits on the opposite side of the river. The Third Brigade—the Fortieth New York in the advance, headed by Colonel F. W. EGAN—was then ordered to ford the river, preceded by the skirmishers, and take the rifle pits at all hazards. Notwithstanding the water was nearly middle deep and the current running quite strong, the men were very enthusiastic, cheering and yelling like demons, as they almost appeared to be while wading through the water.

The number of prisoners captured there was about 480, and nearly 600 Enfield rifles were taken. The pontoons were not laid down until after the whole of the First Division had crossed the river.

The division was then posted in line of battle parallel to the river—about a quarter of a mile from it, threw out a line of skirmishers about 300 yards in advance—the right resting

on the river, a lively and brisk fire was kept up with the enemy until quite dark, when the troops bivouacked for the night.

I trust that you will give this publicity in your JOURNAL.  
DAMASCUS.

CAMP 40TH NEW YORK VOL.,  
NEAR CULPEPPER, VA., NOV. 17, 1863.

#### INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS.

HAVING in a previous article said what we had to say of Infantry Clothing, we now add a few words upon Equipments. The knapsack in ordinary use, as is well known, is a wooden frame, covered with leather, painted canvas, or similar material, substantially like the French and English patterns. Its chief objection is that the top boards press directly against the shoulder-blades, and chafe them severely, if the knapsack is carried for a long time fully loaded. When McCLELLAN advanced on Yorktown, in the Chickahominy campaign, a reporter sent North the remarkable dispatch, that some of our brave troops, eager to get forward, actually threw away their knapsacks, regardless of the loss. The truth was, that the knapsacks thrown away on the Peninsular march were dropped, less from patriotic fervor than from pain in the back. Some soldiers, indeed, remove the boxes entirely, the old Mexican campaigners often setting the example.

The soft knapsacks, or those without frames, are less chafing; but on heavy marches in warm weather they lie solid and hot between the shoulders, like a sack of meal, and there is no chance for ventilation. The frame might perhaps be fitted to the back, and otherwise improved. In Snorr's patent, the wooden strips are curved, thin and light, and not fastened together, but easily adjusted. His arrangement of the straps also materially eases the burden, and the whole structure is light and convenient, while capable, apparently, of bearing rough usage. The Snorr knapsack has been supplied to some regiments in place of the other, by private enterprise—Government being induced to allow commutation value, and the surplus being paid by those undertaking the equipment in this respect. Rubber-covered knapsacks protect their contents from moisture, but are still more uncomfortable than leather, under a hot sun. Those covered with hide, with the hair outside, are usually thought too clumsy to supersede others to any great extent. Many complaints against the Army knapsack are traceable to an improper method of wearing and strapping it, and to excessive packing. Attention to these matters is made the personal duty of company officers in the European service. And with us, Art. xxxvi, (§687), of the "Revised Regulations" on "Troops in Campaign," says: "When necessary, the orders specify the rations the men are to carry in their haversacks. The field officers and captains make inspections frequently during the march; at halts they examine the knapsacks, valises and haversacks, and throw away all articles not authorized." At division or brigade inspections, or perhaps even at Sunday inspections, officers are particular to have the knapsacks neat. But on the march, when care is needed most, there is apt to be only a general warning against overloading, partly because officers dislike to intermeddle in this respect. Sometimes an inspection of the knapsack reveals a small stationer's shop set up in its interior, with hordes of old letters, newspapers, canned meats, rebel bullets, geological curiosities, and the like, stuffed into the corners. But experience corrects the evil, and there is a difference between the packs of a brigade on its first and its twentieth march.

The British foot-soldier, according to a London magazine, has furnished to him five brushes, and the cavalrymen eight, besides "an infinity of other articles, such as blacking, sponge, button-sticks, &c., which he has to account for at any moment; which is rather hard, seeing that when a man is campaigning—with the enemy perhaps upon him in night attack—he can't always pack his knapsack as leisurely as a traveller leaving an inn." We incline to think that if a brush or two is missing after half a dozen bivouacs, no great penalty will be incurred. But whatever the French and English soldiers may carry in campaigning, in garrison service, at least, we see them with knapsack square and nearly flat, the coat tightly rolled on top, and everything trig and neatly strapped. Our volunteer regiments often march with enormous packs, bulging out to the utmost distension of the flap, the straps strained, and the whole an amorphous mass, hardly recognizable as a knapsack.

The Government haversack will outlast a dozen of the fancy sort sold in the stores. These are invariably used up and thrown away after trifling service, and the regulation style substituted. The latter is a simple, inelegant satchel, costing a quarter as much as the other, is stronger, lighter and more capacious. It has fewer pockets, it is true, and the contents are apt to get thoroughly mixed by several days' carriage. It has an inside lining, which, however, usually gets torn up, in time, for gun-wads. Coffee and sugar rations are sometimes dealt out for a march in small cotton bags, one to each man, and are so kept clear of the meat and hard-tack. Another praiseworthy device is the small tin-box strapped to the knapsack for the same purpose.

The bulging, double-convex shape of the canteen prevents it from being worn in the regulation style, "on the left side,

"outside the haversack," especially when the latter is crammed with rations. The cloth partially protects the tin from the sun, and wetting it keeps the contents cool. If the canteen be filled with water only, or coffee without milk, it will continue sweet. But some carry whatever liquid they can get—beer, whisky, apple-jack, or milk. Milk soon sours the canteen, and whisky makes it black and foul.

The leather equipments, belts, boxes, bayonet-sheath and frog, seem unnecessarily heavy at first. But they are all substantial, and quite as good as the British ones captured on blockade and distributed to our troops. It is quickly seen that the belts are not too wide, and that narrower ones would "cut in" too much. Recruits seldom "handle car-tridge" neatly, the partitions in the box causing considerable manipulation to get the cartridge out—though less when the box is brought to the front, as it should be, when loading. Some regiments in the field, and many commands in garrison, where fewer rounds are carried in the cartridge-box, transfer the latter to the waist-belt, dispensing with the cross-belt. The change looks neat, and is favored somewhat by the experience of regulars; but it is pronounced injurious to the loins. At all events, in active campaigning the use of the cross-belt as a support to the full cartridge-box is unquestionable.

It is puzzling to explain the necessity of the breast-plate, except it be to furnish a conspicuous target for the enemy. It requires time to scour the plate and keep it shining. And we have heard men complain sometimes, that the canteen and haversack straps crossing the plate press its spurs into the chest, and create annoyance in that way. The waist-belt plate is obviously a clasp, though half as much brass would clasp as well; but what use does the other plate serve? In general, however, the infantry uniform and equipments are good, and everything useless is dropped. For instance, we have but one uniform button for all troops, an initial in the shield denoting, for officers, to what arm of the service they belong. But, according to the English writer above quoted, "every regiment in British pay has its own distinctive button, with its own special device. \*\*\* Silvered ones for the militia; big-sized page-buttons for the hussars; rich gilt for the guards; and second best for the line." The button should seem to be distinctive enough regimental emblem, but there is as broad variety in the facings and trimmings of the uniform. "There are no less than sixteen shades of green alone used in facings of the British army, besides an infinity of buffs, browns, yellows and blues, and all the other colors of the rainbow."

Perhaps Government might do well to establish National manufactories of Army clothing and equipments. It may seem strange, at first, to suggest the propriety of Government turning harness-maker and tailor. Yet why not make its own uniforms, as well as its own guns? Experiments in importing Enfields have only established the superiority of our own rifles for ordinary service. Why should not a National clothing workshop secure the same beneficial results in uniformity, excellence in quality, perfect adaption to the needs of the service, facility in supply, economy of production, and whatever other good effects flow from our Springfield armories and similar governmental enterprises? At least, we should then have something which could with more accuracy of language be called a uniform. The various shades of color, the diversities in texture now prevalent, and the different beau-ideals of martial proportions now entertained by cutters and stitchers, would be assimilated. We think, too, more positive and equal rules could be made for the care and preservation of clothing and equipments. At present it is sometimes hard to tell whether an unsoldierly appearance in this or that particular is due to the positive fault of the wearer, or to original sin in the garment. Above all, the vexation and mischief worked by dishonest contractors should be checked and diminished. Every ell of cloth going to the manufacture should be weighed and measured. Every shoe or coat there put together should be examined by comparison with a deposited regulation pattern. All this, however, and even the question to what extent, if to any, such plans would be beneficial, is rather a consideration for the future, for times of peace. At present, more urgent matters concern us, and we must continue to trust for rapid supplies of clothing to private sources.

#### THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.

THE details of the consecration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, have been published so generally in the daily papers, that it is unnecessary for us to give it more than a brief record in our columns, as part of the current history of the war. As the first occasion of the kind in our history, the event has excited unusual interest, and thousands from all sections of the country gathered at Gettysburg to take part in the ceremony. The proceedings consisted of a grand military and civic display, under the direction of Major-General Couch, and an oration by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, which was followed by a dedicatory speech by President LINCOLN, which we give in full, as decidedly the best feature of the occasion, as well as one of the most felicitous utterances of its author:

"Four score and seven years ago," said Mr. LINCOLN, "our fathers brought forth upon this Continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. (Applause.) Now we are engaged

in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate; we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. (Applause.) The world will little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here. (Applause.) It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus so far nobly carried on. (Applause.) It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; (applause) that the Nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that governments of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The establishment of this cemetery at Gettysburgh is the result of an idea conceived by a resident of that vicinity, and carried out by an association formed by the purpose. The location of the cemetery is about half a mile southwest of the town, and adjoins the old cemetery, the scene of part of the eventful struggles of July. It is situated between the Baltimore and Taneytown roads, and contains about ten acres of land. The ground has been laid out in a semi-circle, divided by three principal avenues; one extending along the base line, the second around the arc of the semi-circle, and the other forming an interior semi-circle, concentric with the outer one. Minor paths radiate from the centre of the base line, and form division lines wherewith to mark the different State apportionments. Each State has its separate lot, and the burials have been made in trenches parallel with the main avenues. It is intended to place at the head of the trenches a plain hammered granite curb, running entirely across the lot, upon which will be cut the names of the soldiers, with their regiment, company, &c. A commemorative monument is also in prospect.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR INFANTRY.

Promotions of field officers of the Regular Infantry Regiments since the publication of the Army Register for 1863:

**THIRD INFANTRY.**—Major Frederick Steele, of the 11th, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Chapman, retired; Captain Gulon Grover, of the 10th, to be Major, vice Hendrickson, retired.

**FIFTH INFANTRY.**—Lieutenant Colonel D. Butterfield, of the 12th, to be Colonel, vice Loomis, retired; Major George Sykes, of the 14th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Alexander, retired; Captain Thomas C. English, of the 9th, to be Major, vice Jordan, retired.

**SIXTH INFANTRY.**—Lieutenant Colonel Edward A. King, of the 19th, to be Colonel, vice Day, retired; Major F. F. Flint, of the 16th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Whiting, retired.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—Captain Henry M. Black, of the 9th, to be Major, vice Haller, dismissed.

**EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Greene, of the 17th, to be Colonel, vice Morrison, retired.

**ELEVENTH INFANTRY.**—Captain Daniel Huston, Jr., of the 1st, to be Major, vice Jones, promoted; Captain T. H. Neill, of the 5th, to be Major, vice Steele, promoted.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—Major G. C. Augur, of the 13th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Butterfield, promoted; Captain D. Woodruff, of the 9th, to be Major, vice Smith, resigned.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—Lieutenant Colonel John P. Sanderson, of the 15th, to be Colonel, vice Sherman, appointed Brigadier General; Captain H. R. Selden, of the 5th, to be Major, vice Augur, promoted.

**FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.**—Major John H. King, of the 15th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Reynolds, killed in action; Captain L. C. Hunt, of the 4th, to be Major, vice Williams, resigned; Captain L. C. Bootes, of the 6th, to be Major, vice Sykes, promoted.

**FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.**—Major S. K. Dawson, of the 19th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sanderson, promoted; Captain Albert Tracy, of the 10th, to be Major, vice John H. King, promoted.

**SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.**—Captain L. H. Marshall, of the 10th, to be Major, vice Flint, promoted.

**SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.**—Major A. Doubleday, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Greene, promoted; Captain Thos. G. Pitcher, of the 18th, to be Major, vice Doubleday, promoted.

**NINETEENTH INFANTRY.**—Major Delaney Floyd Jones, of the 11th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice E. A. King, promoted; Captain Charles C. Gilbert, of the 1st, to be Major, vice Willard, killed in action; Captain Jos. H. Potter, of the 7th, to be Major, vice Dawson, promoted.

By direction of the President of the United States, 1st Lieutenant Symmes Gardner, 18th U. S. Infantry, is dropped from the rolls of the Army; Lieutenant George P. Sanford, 15th U. S. Infantry, has been dismissed the service.

The President has accepted the resignations of the following officers:—Additional Paymasters, Joshua Kames and M. W. Sargent; Captain P. P. Oldershaw, A. A. G.; Captain John J. Blodget, A. A. G.; Captain Richard S. Howell, A. A. G.; Assistant Surgeon Edward T. Whittingham, U. S. A.; 1st Lieutenant Stephen Whiting, 4th Artillery.

First Lieutenant George Williams, 4th U. S. Infantry, has been placed on the retired list, on account of wounds received at Gettysburgh; Lieutenant Colonel George B. Drake, has been relieved from duty on the staff of 23d Army Corps, and is assigned to duty with General Meade as A. A. G., with rank of Major; 1st Lieutenant Wm. G. Fitch, 2d Infantry, has been relieved.

**DISMISSEALS, &c.**—The following officers were dismissed the service of the United States, for various offences, during the week ending November 21, 1863:—Lieutenant Colonel E. L. Patrick, 14th N. Y. Vols.; Lieutenant Colonel R. H. White, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Spencer H. Olmstead, 16th N. Y. Cavalry; Captain John H. Edwards, 6th Tennessee Cavalry; Captain George L. Guthrie, 5th N. Y. Vols.; Lieutenant Cornelius Greene; First Lieutenant Henry Jones, and Second Lieutenant R. H. Montgomery, 5th U. S. Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Wallace D. Martin, 62d Penn. Vols.; Assistant Surgeon S. C. Sanger, 9th N. Y. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Arthur L. Drew, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery; Second Lieutenants Samuel Fisher, 2d N. J. Cavalry, and J. S. Johnson, 82d N. Y. Vols.

First Lieutenant Nathaniel Irish, Hampton's Battery, Penn. Vols., has been restored to duty. The order of dismissal in the case of Second Lieutenant Barton W. Fox, 10th Ill. Cavalry, is revoked, and he is honorably discharged on account of disability.

**REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.**—In addition to the orders published in our Navy Gazette we have received the following:

**ORDERED.**—Commander M. C. Marin, to Ordnance duty at Boston Navy Yard; Assistant Surgeon Wentworth R. Richardson to special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

**DETACHED.**—Lieutenant Commander R. B. Lowry, from the command of the *Tacoma*; Lieutenant Commander William T. Truxton, from the Philadelphia Navy Yard and ordered to command the *Tacoma*; Lieutenant Commander Joseph N. Miller, from the *Sacramento* and ordered to the *Sangamon*; Lieutenant Commander Henry D. Todd, from the *Sangamon* and ordered the *Sacramento*; Paymaster R. C. Spaulding, from the *Minnesota* and granted thirty days' leave of absence.

## FORTIFICATION—LAND DEFENCES—PERMANENT AND FIELD.

NO. III.

THE difference between field and permanent fortification is one of degree and not of kind. The permanency of the work, that is, the time and labor expended upon its construction, is the sole difference. There is a regular gradation, through which no fixed line can be drawn, from the tree felled across a road, behind which a couple of advanced videttes shelter themselves, rifle in hand, and the elaborate iron-clad three-story towers recommended for harbor defense. In the selection of the sites of works, and in the determination of trace, time and labor have but little to do. Substantially, therefore, the trace and position of all works field or permanent, should be identical. This is unfortunately not the practice. An extension of the works themselves is considered almost an essential part of permanent fortifications, arising from a want of proper discrimination between the two classes of works we have distinguished above. All extension of works whose garrisons form an integral and permanent element of the defense, is in opposition to the fundamental principles of fortification, the object of which is to enable the few to resist the many. By withdrawing from the armies of manoeuvre unnecessarily large garrisons, they are of course, weakened, and an advantage is given to the enemy which more than compensates for any increase in the defensive value of the works. If this extension were an essential point of permanent fortification, it would go far to prove that all fortification not essentially temporary was a disadvantage; but errors of practice must not lead to errors of principle.

The chief point in which a work may be strengthened with time and the judicious application of labor, is in its approachability. In permanent works, the obstacles to assault may be of such a nature that no amount of bravery in the assailing troops can overcome them. The labor of the defense will peremptorily demand a corresponding labor in the attack, and that labor will give full opportunity for the development of all the resources of the defense, as it must take place on ground previously known, which may have been specially prepared, and over which the works for near and distant defense have been designed to operate.

Obstacles are necessary to secure works against a *coup de main*. For this purpose, in most systems of permanent fortification, a wall thirty feet high has been selected. This height has been determined upon because it requires a forty feet ladder, and such a ladder, sufficiently strong to support a constant stream of men—without which successful assault would be impossible—can with difficulty, if at all, be handled without machinery. The scarp wall of a permanent fortification is of no value, except as a means, when it is properly flanked, of securing a wall against assault. At the siege of Badajos, the French arranged planks across the breach so as to revolve when trodden upon, and throw the assailants forward upon sword blades. This resisted all attempts to pass it, and was perfectly successful as an obstacle, while the fortress was taken by escalade, at a portion of the enceinte but little lower than the height at which writers declare this to be impossible.

When a work cannot be taken by assault, the besiegers attempt to approach by regular approaches, in order to obtain a position from which the wall can be breached, and thus reduced to a practical slope, up which the assailants may advance and enter the work. It is questionable whether it was ever essentially necessary to approach the edge of the ditch for this purpose. The detached wall of CARNOY was destroyed at 500 yards, by shot thrown with low velocities. The experiments at Juliers, and the few facts which can be ascertained from the imperfect records of sieges, would tend to show that the same result would have followed had the wall been an ordinary scarp wall backed with earth. With rifled ordnance, it is certain that the escarp, as at present constructed, is no safer than the exposed walls of Pulaski and Sumter. The latter was breached at 4,000 yards. This would require twelve degrees elevation with the 200-pounder Parrott, and would give an angle of descent of  $17^{\circ} 45'$ . A breach is considered practicable if two-thirds of the height of the wall be destroyed, as the debris accumulating at its foot makes the approach easy. At an angle of  $17^{\circ} 45'$ , a shot would fall 20 feet in 62 feet, so that a ditch wider than 62 feet would give an efficient cover to a scarp wall against breaching batteries.

The first necessity, therefore, of permanent fortification is the discovery of an obstacle, efficient against assault, which cannot be destroyed from a distance. A simple counterscarp, 30 or 35 feet high, with the escarp carried down in a gradual slope to its foot, would fulfill this condition; but, if the enemy reached the counterscarp under cover, they would blow in the wall, and issuing from the breach, assault at all points. A double counterscarp, similar to some of CHOUAMVA's constructions would probably answer all purposes. Suppose from the foot of a counterscarp 20 feet in height, a slope of one-sixth, parallel to, and 2 feet or 3 feet below the prolongation of the superior slope, ascended towards the ground where another counterscarp of 30 feet high is built. From

this main ditch the slope might ascend 2 in 3 to within 10 feet of the ground, when it would be continuous with the exterior slope at 1 in 3. A parapet of 40 to 45 feet command would fulfill these conditions, and the varying width of the main ditch affords every facility for arranging the remblai and debblai. However simple the operation of blowing in the first counterscarp might be, it would be very difficult to make a lodgement at its foot, preparatory to blowing in the main counterscarps.

The ditch of a field fortification is never of itself—and can rarely be made—an efficient obstacle. No mere earthen construction is sufficiently steep to resist assault. Of temporary obstacles, abattis are the best. The difficulty is to place them so that they cannot be destroyed by the enemy from a distance. Placed vertically against the counterscarp, they are probably in the most efficient position when the ditch is 10 feet, or more, in depth. They can then only be destroyed from the top of the counterscarp, which should be completely covered by the fire of the defenders. Frequently a double counterscarp, similar to that proposed for permanent works, and defended in this way by abattis, might be constructed around the leading works in the defense of an extended position.

The second use of obstacles is to retard the advance of the enemy while under the most effective fire of the work. In the defense of a river, the stream itself is an obstacle, which should, whenever possible, be under the most effective fire. Entanglements serve the double purpose of retarding the advance of the enemy and exposing to the fire of the works ground which would otherwise have been concealed by the standing timber. In assault the advance of an enemy is above ground; in slow approaches, the advance is partially under ground. To prevent or retard this, torpedoes were used in front of Wagner, but they do not appear to have had any result commensurate with the labor which must have been spent in constructing and sinking them. Captain MERKES, one of the most distinguished of modern European writers on this subject, proposes to bury stones, etc., two feet below the surface for one to two hundred yards from the work. In the German fortresses, the glacis is covered with timber, which will be cut down in the prospect of a siege, when it will be very useful to the garrison for repairs and temporary constructions, and it will be very difficult to construct approaches over ground interlaced with the roots of trees. It has also been proposed to give the ground for 100 yards from the counterscarp a slope of 1 in 20 or 30, so as to expose the approaches still more to the plunging fire of the work.

Permanent fortifications differ from field in their command over the surrounding country. Time, labor, and the earth which it is necessary to excavate for the purpose of obtaining an efficient ditch, permit the construction of a rampart or mound of earth, upon which the parapet is placed. In the case just given, the rampart would have a slope of 1 in 3 in front, continuous with that of the parapet, a slope in rear of 1 in 1, and would be 88 feet wide at top, so as to give room for a very thick parapet, and the working of guns behind it. This increased command is the most important part of the advantages obtainable in the construction of permanent works. It gives much greater control over the ground in front, its plunging fire enables many hollows to be seen into which could not be otherwise, and it renders the near approach by sap very difficult and dangerous.

In permanent fortifications, the men and material can be much better protected. Bomb-proof cover is absolutely necessary for prolonged defence. It is necessary for material, to secure it from the superior force which the enemy is sure to direct upon it; it is necessary for the men, because nothing is so exhausting as to have men not on duty under fire. The great power of rifled artillery will necessitate modifications in the construction of bomb-proof cover greater than in any other portion of fortifications. Masonry can never be exposed, and more earth must be placed upon the arches than has hitherto been done. In covering guns from the fire of the enemy, a certain portion of brickwork must be exposed in any arch which is turned over the gun. In the Haxo casemate, the axis of the arch is at right angles to the parapet, and a portion of the brickwork is exposed. If the axis of the arch be parallel to the parapet, and the embrasures be constructed by mining out small arches at right angles to the main one, the amount of exposed masonry may be reduced. This exposed masonry must be covered by iron, so arranged as to absorb the shock or transmit it to the whole arch. If the shock were wholly received by the portion of the arch exposed, it would be destroyed, whatever thickness of metal protected it. This result will most probably be obtained by the use of heavy corrugated iron in connection with plating, according to the system now proposed for monitor turrets. In this and similar constructions, advantage is taken of the elasticity of the corrugations to resist and distribute the strain, and strength is secured without increasing the weight by an increase of thickness.

Permanent fortifications differ from field also in the nature of the constructions for the defense of the ditch. It should

be laid down as a definite principle that each part of the defense of a work, the distant, the near, and that of the ditch, requires for its proper development a distinct parapet. The defense of the ditch must be kept intact until the enemy reaches it. This can only be done by placing the work in the ditch. Timber kaponiers in temporary works, when there is time to construct them, and kaponiers of masonry in permanent fortifications, afford the most efficient means of flank defense. Each parapet thus does one thing, and that one thing well.

## THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH TO THE CHAMBERS.

THE French Chambers were opened at one o'clock on November 5th by the EMPEROR, who delivered the following speech :

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS, MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES :

The annual assembly of the great bodies of the State is always a happy opportunity for bringing together the men who are devoted to the public welfare, and for manifesting the truth to the country. The frankness of our mutual intercourse calms anxiety and strengthens our resolutions. I, therefore, bid you welcome. The legislative body has been renewed a third time since the foundation of the Empire, and for the third time, in despite of some local dissents, I can only congratulate myself upon the result of the elections. You have all taken the same oath to me. That is a guarantee to me of your support. It is our duty to attend to the affairs of the country promptly and well, remaining faithful to the constitution which has given us eleven years of prosperity, and which you have sworn to uphold.

The *exposé* of the situation at home will show to you that, despite the forced stagnation of labor in certain branches, progress has not been slackened. Our industry has contended successfully against foreign competition, and, in presence of undeniable facts, the fears engendered by the treaty of commerce with England have vanished. Our exports during the first eight months of the year 1863, compared with those of the corresponding months of the year 1862, show an increase of 233,000,000 francs. During the same period, our shipping trade shows an excess over that of the preceding year of 175,000 tons, of which 136,000 are under the French flag. The abundant harvest of the present year is a blessing of Providence, which will assure to the population a cheaper price of food. It is also a proof of the prosperity of our agriculture.

Public works have been actively carried on. About 1,000 kilometres of new lines of railway have been thrown open to traffic; our ports, our rivers, our canals, our high roads, have been continually improved. As the session has met earlier than has been customary, the report of the Minister of Finance has not been published. It will be produced shortly. You will find therein, that, if our expectations have not been fully realized, the revenues have followed a continuous rise, and that without extraordinary credits we have been able to meet the expenses caused by the war in Mexico and in Cochin China. I shall have to point out to you various reforms which are deemed advisable—among others, one relating to the freedom of the baking trade, one which will render the maritime conscription less onerous to the populations on the coast, a project for modifying the law on joint stock companies, and one for suppressing the exclusive privileges for theatres. I have also ordered a bill to be taken into consideration with a view to increase the powers of the general and communal councils, and to remedy the excess of centralization—in fact, to simplify administrative formalities, to modify the laws applicable to the classes deserving of all our solicitude. This will be a step in advance to which you will gladly associate yourselves.

The sugar question will also be submitted to your consideration—a question which stands in need of a final solution by a more distinct enactment. The project submitted to the Council of State tends to grant to home produce the facility of exportation which is granted to sugars of other parts. A bill on registration will abolish the double *décime*, and will replace that impost by a more equitable repartition.

In Algeria, despite the anomaly which subjects the same populations, some to the civil, some to the military authorities, the Arabs have learnt to understand the mild and equitable sway of the French rule, while the Europeans do not place the less confidence in the protection of the government.

Our ancient colonies have seen removed the barriers which obstructed their transactions, but circumstances have not been favorable to the development of commerce.

The recent establishment of credit institutions will, I trust, improve the state of affairs. In the midst of these material considerations, nothing has been neglected which concerns religion and public morals. Religious and benevolent institutions, science and public instruction, have received great encouragement.

Since 1848 the population of the schools has increased one quarter. At the present day, nearly five million children (one-third of them gratuitously) are admitted into the primary schools; but our efforts must not be slackened, as there are still six hundred thousand devoid of instruction. The higher class of studies has been encouraged in the secondary schools, where special instruction is under reorganization.

Such, gentlemen, is the substance of what we have already done, and of what we still intend to do. Assuredly the prosperity of our country would advance still more rapidly if political anxieties did not disturb it; but in the life of nations unforeseen and inevitable events occur, which must be boldly and fearlessly faced, and met without shrinking. Of this number is the war in America, the compulsory occupation of Mexico and of Cochin China, the insurrection of Poland. The distant expeditions which have been the subject of so much criticism have not been the result of any pre-meditated plan; they have been brought about by the force of circumstances; and yet they are not to be regretted. How, in fact, could we develop our foreign commerce, if, on the one hand, we were to relinquish all influence in America; and if, on the other, in presence of the vast territory occupied by the Spaniards and the Dutch, France was to remain alone without possessions in the seas of Asia? We have conquered a position in Cochin China, which, without subjecting us to the difficulties of the local government, will

allow us to turn to account the immense resources of those countries, and civilize them by commerce. In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and of our sailors overcame, we have seen the population welcome us as liberators. Our efforts will not have been fruitless, and we shall be largely rewarded for our sacrifices, when the destinies of that country, which will owe its regeneration to us, shall have been handed over to a prince whose enlightenment and high qualities render him worthy of so noble a mission. Let us, then, put faith in our expeditions beyond sea. Commenced to avenge our honor, they will terminate in the triumph of our interests; and if prejudiced minds will not see the good promise of the seed sown for the future, let us not tarnish the glory achieved, so to say, at the two extremities of the world—at Pekin and in Mexico.

The Polish question needs a fuller explanation. When the Polish insurrection burst out, the governments of France and of Russia were on the most friendly footing. Since the conclusion of peace, they were always agreed upon the great European questions, and I do not hesitate to declare so.

During the war in Italy, as well as at the time of the annexation of Nice and of Savoy, the Emperor gave me his most sincere and cordial support. This good understanding demanded forbearance, and it was only the Polish question, very popular in France, that could induce me not to hesitate to compromise one of the first alliances of the continent, and to raise my voice in favor of a nation rebellious in the eyes of Russia, but, in ours, heirs to a right inscribed in histories and treaties. Nevertheless, this question touched upon the most serious European interests. It could not be treated by France alone. An insult to our honor or a menace against our frontiers alone imposes upon us the duty of action without preliminary concert. It therefore became necessary, as at the time of the events in the East and in Syria, for me to come to an understanding with the Powers who had equal rights and similar reasons as ourselves to express an opinion. The Polish insurrection, which from its duration assumed a national character, aroused sympathy on every side, and the aim of diplomacy has been to attract to its cause as much adhesion as possible, so as to bring to bear upon Russia all the pressure possible of the public opinion of Europe. This almost unanimous expression of wishes appeared to us to be the best means of persuading the Russian Cabinet. Unfortunately, our disinterested counsels have been interpreted as an attempt to intimidate; and the steps taken by England, Austria and France, instead of putting a stop to the struggle, have only tended to embitter it. Excesses are being perpetrated on both sides, which, in the name of humanity, must be equally deplored. What, then, is to be done? Are we reduced to the sole alternative of war or of silence? No! Without having recourse to arms, and without remaining silent, one means remains to us. It is to submit the Polish question to a European tribunal. Russia has already declared that conferences at which all the other questions which agitate Europe shall be discussed would in nowise offend her dignity. Let us take note of that declaration.

Let it serve us to extinguish once for all the ferment of discord, which are ready to burst forth on every side, and from the disquietude itself of Europe, which in every quarter is minded by the elements of dissolution, let a new era of order and of peace arise! Has not the moment arrived to rebuild on new foundations the edifice destroyed by the hand of time, and piecemeal by revolutions? Is it not urgent to recognize by new conventions that which has been irrevocably accomplished, and to carry by common accord what the peace of the world requires? The treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist. The force of circumstances has upset them, or tends to upset them. They have been discarded nearly everywhere—in Greece, in Belgium, in France, in Italy, as upon the Danube. Germany is agitating to alter them, England has generously modified them by the cession of the Ionian islands, and Russia treads them under foot at Warsaw. In the midst of these successful infringements of the fundamental European pact, ardent passions become over-excited, powerful interests demand solution in the South as well as in the North. What, then, can be more legitimate and more sensible than to convolve the Powers of Europe to a Congress, in which self-love and resistance would disappear in face of a supreme arbitrament? What can be more in conformity with the ideas of the age, with the wishes of the greatest number, than to address ourselves to the conscience, to the reason, of statesmen in all countries, and to say, Have not the prejudices and rancor which divide us already lasted long enough? Is the jealous rivalry of the great Powers incessantly to obstruct the progress of civilization? Shall we be constantly casting defiance at each other by exaggerated armaments? Are our most precious resources to be indefinitely exhausted in vain ostentation of our strength? Shall we eternally preserve a position which is neither peace with its security nor war with its chances of success? Let us no longer give fictitious importance to the subversive spirit of extreme parties by opposing ourselves with narrow calculations to the legitimate aspirations of nations. Let us have the courage to substitute a regular and stable state of affairs for an unhealthy and precarious condition, even if it should cost sacrifices. Let us meet without a preconceived system, without exclusive ambition, animated by the sole thought of establishing an order of things based henceforth upon the well understood interest of the sovereigns and of the peoples.

I cannot but believe that this appeal would be listened to by all. A refusal would lead to the supposition of secret projects which fear the light of day; but even if the proposal should not be unanimously adopted, it would have the immense advantage of having shown Europe where lies danger and where safety. Two ways are open: the one leads to progress through conciliation and peace, the other, sooner or later, conducts fatally to war by the obstinacy of maintaining a past which is rolling away.

You know now, gentlemen, the tone which I propose to adopt towards Europe; approved by you, sanctioned by the public assent, it cannot fail to be listened to, for I speak in the name of France.

SURGEON-General Hammond, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection to the Department of the Gulf and the Mississippi, reports the former to be in excellent condition. No cases of yellow fever had occurred among the troops on shore, and but few cases in the fleet.

#### ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Henry C. Hodges is assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

REAR-Admiral William B. Shubrick has been seriously ill in Washington, but is better.

THE new camp for contrabands at Arlington, Va., was formally occupied on Thanksgiving Day.

CAPTAIN B. T. Frothingham is announced as Volunteer Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Major-General Gillmore.

EDWIN Henry, of Flushing, L. I., has been commissioned Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain.

REV. Wm. Hunter, formerly pastor of Water's Chapel, Baltimore, has been appointed Chaplain 4th U. S. Infantry, now at Yorktown.

MAJOR Langdon C. Easton, Quartermaster U. S. Army, is assigned to duty as Acting Chief-Quartermaster of the Army of the Cumberland in the field.

MAJOR-General Curtis has been fully exonerated from the charge of "speculating in cotton" by the court of inquiry which examined the case.

GENERAL Rufus King, United States Minister to Rome, with his wife and daughter, sailed in the steamer *Hansa* last Saturday for Southampton.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Donaldson, Quartermaster, is announced as Senior and Supervising Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland.

LIEUTENANT D. L. Montgomery, 17th U. S. Infantry, Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of Washington, is to be relieved.

BRIGADIER-General J. J. Abercrombie has been assigned the command of Convalescent Camp, Va., *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvy, Chief Commissary 22d Army Corps, relieved.

CAPTAIN William T. Gentry, 17th U. S. Infantry, is designated to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, as Assistant Inspector General of the Department of Washington.

By order of Major-General Thomas, officers of the United States Coast Survey, serving in the Army of the Cumberland, will assume the assimilated rank of Captain, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

LIEUTENANT Frederick Van Vliet, of the 3d United States Cavalry, who was wounded on the 3d instant in the Teché country, has arrived at New York. He is a brother of General Van Vliet, Quartermaster, in New York city.

THE President has accepted the resignation of Major-General Schenck, to take place on the 20th of December. He will transfer his department to Brigadier-General Lockwood, who is to take temporary command.

A CARRIAGE manufactory in New York has just finished a magnificent "campaigning carriage," designed as a present to D. E. Sickles, by the officers and men of his army corps. The vehicle is now on exhibition.

BRIGADIER-General S. Meredith, who was injured at Gettysburg, has been placed in command of the First Division, First Army Corps. General Cutter returns to the command of the "Iron Brigade," of that division.

COLONEL Washington Seawell, U. S. A., has been ordered to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Ringgold, Deputy-Paymaster, of the duties of Commissary of Musters and Disbursing Officer, and Superintendent of the Recruiting service in the Pacific Department.

First Lieutenant W. G. Fitch, 2d U. S. Infantry, on account of disability, accruing since his entry into the service, has been honorably retired, to receive pay proper and four rations when off, and full pay and allowance when on duty. Lieutenant Fitch will probably remain on duty in Washington city, at Department Head-Quarters.

MAJOR-General Gillmore directs that in honor of Brigadier-General T. Seymour, U. S. Vols., and Colonel Wm. B. Barton, 48th New York Vols., wounded at the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18th, the 10-inch Mortar Battery, south of "Battery Chatfield," shall be called "Battery Seymour," and the one still further south, "Battery Barton."

BRIGADIER-General William D. Whipple is announced as senior and supervising officer of the Adjutant-General's Department in the Army of the Cumberland. General D. S. Stanley, late chief of cavalry, has taken command of General Palmer's old division in the same army. It is rumored that General Palmer will decline the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps.

CAPTAIN Alexander Perry, A. Q. M., regular army, has been applied for to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Green, as Chief Quartermaster, department, Washington. Captain Perry is Chief of Clothing Bureau in Quartermaster General's Office, and there is some doubt whether so efficient an officer can be spared from so responsible a position.

WILLIAM T. Smithson, convicted by the General Court Martial, of holding correspondence with the enemy, in violation of the fifty-seventh article of war, and of giving intelligence to the enemy, in violation of the same article, has been sentenced to be confined in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, or in such other place as the Secretary of War may direct, for the term of five years.

THE Board, of which Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Lathrop, 17th U. S. Infantry, is President, and Captain Horton, A.D.C., and Assistant-Surgeon Reilly, U.S.A., members, has been ordered to inspect all the Hospitals in the Eastern and Western Departments, with a view to sending all soldiers fit for the field to their regiments. The Board will probably be required to extend its labors to the Department of the Gulf also. It has already accomplished great good.

UPON the recommendation of the Brigade Division and Department Commanders, Lieutenant Guy V. Henry, has been commissioned by Governor Andrews, of Massachusetts, as Colonel of the 40th Massachusetts Volunteers. Lieutenant Henry entered the service from West Point in 1861, joining the 1st U. S. Artillery. He served on the staff of General Mansfield, till the first battle of Bull Run. During that engagement he was on the staff of General

McDowell. He joined a battery in Virginia, after the battle, and remained in the Army of the Potomac till December, 1861, when he was ordered to join his company at Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida. He has been in the Department of the South commanding his battery since June, 1862.

CAPTAIN Thomas G. Baylor, Ordnance Corps, having, pursuant to orders from the Secretary of War, relieved Captain Horace Porter from duty at Headquarters Army of the Cumberland, is announced as Chief of Ordnance for that Army. The General Commanding takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the valuable service rendered by Captain Porter during his connection with this Army. His thorough knowledge of the duties of his position, his good judgment, and untiring industry have increased the efficiency of the Army, and entitle him to the thanks of the General Commanding.

#### ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

A QUEBEC paper notices an unusual movement westward from that city of war materials, including eight heavy guns.

PROVOST Marshal General Fry has decided that disabled colored soldiers are not admissible into the Invalid Corps.

C. W. HALL, a horse contractor for the government, has been found guilty, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and also fined \$10,000 for defrauding the government in purchasing horses.

THE United States District Court at Alexandria, Judge Underwood presiding, has ordered decrees of confiscation and sale against the property of thirteen persons, including Captain French Forrest, late of the United States Navy.

THE Sharp's Rifle Company, Hartford, are adding a new building to their establishment, 240 feet long, 40 feet wide; and four stories high. They turn out 2,000 rifles a month, all of which are taken by the government.

THE Commissioners appointed to investigate the affairs of the Medical Department, after four months' labor, completed their investigation, and are now preparing their reports. It is understood that the Commission has failed to establish any serious accusation against the administration of the Medical Department.

ALL persons transacting business with the Pension Office will be required to file in that office evidence that they have taken out the license required by the Excise law. The fact may be shown by a certificate from the collector from whom the license was obtained, or by a copy of the license duly authenticated.

JEFF. Davis has addressed a letter to General Polk, acquitting him of all blame in the Chickamauga mismanagement. A General Order from General Bragg advises the soldiers of his army to prefer an honorable death on the battle-field to languishing in Northern dungeons till the close of the war.

ASSISTANT-Quartermaster Chapman gives notice through the St. Louis papers that the government will no longer pay extravagant prices for hay. If a good article of baled hay does not come forward at \$25 per ton, the government will seize it wherever found, send it to St. Louis or Cairo, and deduct the transportation from the above price.

THE Acting Surgeon-General advertises for surgeons for colored regiments in the Departments of the South, Gulf, and Tennessee. Examining Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and at the army headquarters in the three departments named. Only graduates of medical colleges will be examined.

A GENERAL Order lately issued by General Wright, commander of the Department of the Pacific, orders that an Invalid Corps shall be organized in that department, and also calls upon regimental and company commanders to explain to the veteran soldiers of their commands the liberal offers of the government to such men as may re-enlist.

BRIGADIER-General W. K. Strong received the following telegram from the only one of his four sons not already in the army, who is a young farmer in Wisconsin: "Fond du Lac, Nov. 18, 1863.—To W. K. Strong, No. 54 Pine Street, New York.—"I am drafted. What shall I do?" Answer immediately. M. V. STRONG." To which the general replied: "New York, Nov. 19, 1863.—"Go! fight for your country until the Rebellion is crushed. W. K. STRONG."

JUDGE Wylie, of the Prize Court now in session at Washington, D.C., lately made decree of condemnation in a number of cases, among which are those of the schooners *Nanjenoy*, *Cassandra*, *Clara Ann*, *Three Brothers*, and *Gold Leaf*. Anthony Brenner, Frederick H. Norton and Matthew K. Walsh have been appointed appraisers for the District of Columbia. An order has been issued for the appraisal and sale of the schooner *Herald* and cargo.

COLONEL A. J. MORRISON, who organized the first cavalry regiment sent to the war by the State of New York, is engaged in recruiting in New Jersey the "1st Regiment of U. S. Hussars," which is the only regiment recruiting in New Jersey at present. The regiment is to be composed of three battalions, of four hundred men each, and an effort will be made to compose one battalion entirely of Germans; another of Irish; and the third of Americans. The State of New Jersey is to furnish the regiment with the showy and expensive uniform of the Austrian hussars, which has been adopted as the parade dress of the regiment. Captain CHARLES C. SUYDAM, of the Cavalry Corps, and formerly Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff in the old Fourth Corps, has been appointed lieutenant-colonel in this regiment.

ONE of the minor indications of the direction of the popular thought in these war times, is found in the catalogue of the "portraits of eminent Americans," published by the photographic house of E. & H. T. ANTHONY. With some five hundred statesmen, we have a list of nearly nine hundred military and naval officers, while of thousands of our divines, scarcely more than a hundred are thought, by comparison, worthy of notice.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to inquiries regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

Subscribers ordering the address of their paper to be changed, should be careful to give their previous address.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

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## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

## THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

GENERAL GRANT is in the way of bringing to a logical conclusion the remarkable series of operations which began (not, *ended*, as is popularly conceived) with the occupation of Chattanooga. In a stoutly contested conflict, continued during the first three days of the present week, the Union commander who has won more substantial victories than any other general of the war, has succeeded in pushing back the rebel force from their fortified line on the ridges fronting Chattanooga, and at the same time dealt them a blow, which may be counted among the most staggering they have yet received.

Valuable as the material and moral advantage to the Union arms of such a defeat as General GRANT has just brought on BRAGG may be justly esteemed, it is hardly doubtful that those who look upon military operations from their general bearings on the whole course of the war, will regard the strategical advantages won by this victory as of still more commanding importance. We have in this journal constantly held the ground that the possession of the mere geographical point named Chattanooga, without the mountain region commanding it, was not only of small account, but that the position was actually untenable. In proof at once of this, and in evidence that a correct knowledge of military geography and of the strategical lines of a country, will enable even a distant observer to forecast the fate of campaigns, we may be permitted to reprint an extract from an editorial article in this journal under date of October 3d, immediately following General ROSECRANS' first possession of Chattanooga:

"The district to be held in order permanently to contest the railroad, the mountain ranges and the valley between, and the entrance into the great seaboard plains of Georgia and the Carolinas, without being open to flanking attack, is a triangle of which the Tennessee from Warrenton to Chattanooga is the base, and Rome the salient; and the possession of this latter place is essential to the full security of the strategic position which commands the rebel centre. We may, therefore, look forward to a speedy renewal of the onward movement. This ought to be inaugurated as soon as possible, for a successful advance upon Northern Georgia, with a force sufficient to retain possession of the key-point of that district is an absolute necessity of military success."

General ROSECRANS, at the time of his advance on Chattanooga, with correct military insight, instead of directing his force immediately on Chattanooga, passed the river at a point thirty miles below, and sent columns to seize the strategic points, giving command of the region we have named. Unfortunately the battle of Chickamauga prevented the realization of this plan, and ROSECRANS was compelled to draw back on Chattanooga. In doing this he lost Lookout Mountain, commanding direct river communications with Bridgeport. This, if voluntary, was a great military fault, and whether voluntary or compulsory, was a great military misfortune, and was saved from being an utter disaster only by a happy fortune of war. Cooped up in Chattanooga, all the essential weakness of that point soon revealed itself. The rebels holding the mountain region on his front and flank, and cutting him off from his natural line of communications (leaving him only one round-about wagon road over which it

took ten days to pass in the best weather, and which was absolutely impassable in the bad weather) had only to sit down before Chattanooga and see the pent-up Union garrison starve out. In this situation the confident assertions of Jeff Davis and the universal rebel press that the "Yankees" would be either "driven out of Tennessee or captured" were not altogether extravagant.

It is no longer a secret that our men were for weeks reduced to one-third rations, and that it was a matter of dispute whether or not our army would have to evacuate Chattanooga. The position of the Union force relative to the rebel investing force was that of men who held the citadel while the enemy was on the parapets (the mountain ridges facing Chattanooga) and only a wet ditch (the Tennessee river) between them.

General GRANT's brilliant series of successes—for we regard them as a connected whole—beginning with the seizure three weeks ago of Lookout Valley, and the opening of river communication with Bridgeport, continued in his operations of this week in driving the enemy from the fortified ridges fronting Chattanooga, and destined, we hope, to be concluded in BRAGG's expulsion from the entire mountain system, and in our seizure of the secondary line of rebel communications at Rome,—this brilliant series of successes, we say, has carried to its necessary logical conclusion and complement the campaign in Tennessee, while at the same time it bears with decisive weight on the complexion of operations over the whole theatre of war. If we can accept the official assurance that BURNSIDE is safe, we find it difficult to see in what manner LONGSTREET can get out of the trap in which he is placed. General GRANT commands his only line of retreat to form a junction with BRAGG; while to cross the great mountain system into North Carolina or Virginia, cut off, as he would be, from all communications or means of supply, is out of the question. There only remains for him to attempt to make his way up the Virginia Valley, for the purpose of effecting a junction with LEE; but this is a long and difficult route, and with the bridges as thoroughly destroyed as we know them to be, we confess we fail to see how he can hope to accomplish it.

The military prospect is, therefore, in the highest degree encouraging, and even brilliant. GRANT holds the central position and interior lines of the whole field of war, and is master of the situation. We need not say that we share to the full the general admiration excited by his late masterly movements, and we extend the feeling to the noble soldiers, composed of the veterans of three armies—of the men who but a few months ago were stemming the rebel tide of invasion at Gettysburg, and thundering before their stronghold on the Mississippi.

## IN WAR TIME.

POETS from CHAUCER to TENNYSON, and divines in all ages of Christian civilization, have dwelt upon the evils of war. Its evils and horrors we do not mean to ignore or deny, but let us look at the other side, and see whether from this evil, good, great and unanticipated does not spring. This is a just philosophy, and it may proceed upon even a casual and cursory observation of things around us. We speak only of the actual and present, and do not now refer to prospective advantages to be derived from war, when peace shall have come.

In war time, dead patriotism is restored to life. In "the dull and piping times of peace" we forget our country; she seems so readily to take care of herself—and us, that we lose all real feeling of devotion. But when she is threatened, suffering, beseeching, the dying embers burst into a flame, and her altar burns with fires as pure as ever vestals nourished at Rome. Many of the so-called patriots of peace, are sordid, self-aggrandizing men. We know hundreds of thousands now in the field, who are self-sacrificing and high-toned in their patriotism.

In war time knowledge is rapidly and variously developed; in myriad arts, in a thousand sciences. If the effete old, unpractical, classical learning is depressed, look at the truly practical, and alone useful. Take a plain example. Look at Geography. How wonderfully, as a nation, have we learned our own geography: towns, cities, rivers, mountains, passes, inlets, shores, have all been studied as never before, and with this knowledge we have gained power to avail ourselves of this unrivalled geography. When peace ar-

rives adventure will receive a fresh impulse from our new and increasing knowledge.

In war time, too, the poets exercise their highest vocation. They make songs and ballads more powerful than laws, they hang amaranthine garlands upon the tombs of heroes; like the British bards they incite to battle and immortalize success.

In war time, more than in peace, our great resources are developed. Iron, a potentate before, becomes a czar; coal tracks the ocean with a thousand new keels, and blockades the rebel ports. Mills and manufactory are now for the first time able to vie with foreign capital, in their effort to send clothing and food to our armies. With the new money-makers whom this war is, honestly or not, enriching, luxury has no diminution; gold, and silver, and diamonds, still sell, and more largely than ever. Books teem from the prolific press on all subjects, the number and variety in the present year, probably exceeding all former years in the history of book-making.

## IN WAR TIME

"Charity, divinely wise,  
Meek-eyed daughter of the skies"

gathers a glorious train and wanders in tenfold strength and splendor, where the sick need healing, the wounded balm, and the dying comfort and hope. Thus she verifies the aphorism that our greatest virtues are awakened and strengthened by the existence of human suffering and the commission of crime.

In war time, the great crimes of our large cities are diminished, and a nobler vent given to those idle and restless adventurers, who, in the days of peace, steal and murder in our streets, throng our prisons, and still make the felon's scaffold one of the signs of our civilization. War gives them an opportunity to lead nobler lives and die nobler deaths in the defence of their country.

And finally:—In these terrible times of war, a nation tests, learns, and feels her strength, and increases it from day to day. Who, that now knows what we have done, could have dreamed of what we were able to do, in the day of small things before the war began?

What then? Shall we continue at war forever? no; there is a prosperous time far beyond any prosperity that war can show. It is when a nation, which has borne the fierce ordeal, comes out victorious from the conflict, with all these resources developed, all these activities in healthy operation; when upon this power and glory the milder light of an honorable peace shines with steady and pure lustre. Her burdens removed; her government vindicated; her constitution a tower of strength, impregnable in all coming time against internal rebellion and external foe, she sees no limit to her prosperity, no bounds to her destiny.

If war is not without its "sweet uses of adversity," the peace which it heralds, and to secure which it is waged, is a thousand fold more glorious, prosperous and happy.

## RE-ENLISTMENT OF THREE YEARS' MEN.

WHILE the most strenuous efforts are being made to fill up by volunteering the new levy of 300,000 men asked for by the PRESIDENT in his last call, there is another movement quietly going on in the Army which is of even greater importance. We allude to the question of the re-enlistment of our soldiers at the expiration of their present term of service. A visit recently made by us to the Army of the Potomac gave us opportunities of seeing how deep a hold this subject has on the thoughts and purposes of the Army—officers and soldiers. We can personally testify that there is throughout the Army the best possible disposition to re-enlist, not only individually, but by companies, regiments and brigades. There are scores of regiments that are ready and willing to again enroll themselves *en masse* for "three years or the war," if the right policy is pursued towards them by the Government.

One of the conditions on which they insist is that they shall have a furlough of sixty days previous to the expiration of their term of service. We understand that Secretary STANTON has issued an order, which, however, we have not seen, offering regiments that propose to re-enlist a furlough of *thirty* days. This, it will be seen, is but one half the time the men wish. We trust the Government will be disposed to be not only just, but generous and liberal in the matter, and meet the patriotic proposal of our soldiers in a kindred spirit. Sixty days may appear a long furlough; but if, as is confidently believed, it would

be employed by the men in recruiting their regiments up to the full number, it would certainly be time well spent. Of course judicious provision should be made by which the Army would not suffer any serious depletion at any one time; but by a well-devised system of distribution of the furloughs between the present time and the expiration of the term of service of our three years' men, next summer, we believe the most desirable results would follow. At the present moment, indeed, the exigencies of the service, on the very eve of an advance of the Army, will not allow of any subtraction from its active strength; but just as soon as they will, we hope to see the practical inauguration of this all-important movement.

Colonel BREWSTER, commanding the "Excelsior Brigade," has addressed a letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, offering, on behalf of his command, to re-enlist for an additional term of three years, provided they are permitted a furlough of two months and that they be allowed to reorganize as a brigade of mounted infantry. We see no great objection to this in the individual case of the Excelsior brigade, though it would of course be impossible to accept many of the brigades on this condition. What we want above all else is good infantry. Mounted infantry are much wanted; but Virginia does not afford the field for their operation presented by the theatre of war in the West. We trust therefore that Colonel BREWSTER will not make this a necessary condition of re-enlistment.

It is not necessary to say a word of the advantage of retaining in the service the war-tried veterans who have been formed by the experience of the battle and the march during the past three years. It is no exaggeration to say that each of these men is equivalent to half-a-dozen raw recruits. We firmly believe that the moral effect on the rebels of the voluntary re-enlistment of our armies as they stand to-day would be more telling than the putting on foot a new levy of three hundred thousand men. We most sincerely trust that the Government will take the fitting measures to preserve to the country the precious priceless military material, in the trained experience, skill, fire and valor of the veterans of our Army.

WE have a variety of unofficial statements in regard to the treatment bestowed by the rebel authorities upon such officers commanding colored troops as have been so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. From these it would appear that the rigorous laws for the punishment of those who incite servile insurrection at the South have, as was threatened, been strictly enforced against these officers, if, indeed, they have not been subjected to a more summary treatment than would be warranted by any pretence of law. In an article "said to have been inspired at the War Department," it is asserted that "nothing whatever has been ascertained of the fate of such of our officers commanding colored troops as were captured at Milliken's Bend, Charleston, and Sabine Pass. If alive, the rebel authorities have them somewhere immured in secret dungeons, not having even pretended to bring them to public trial under their State laws. But the impression is irresistible that they have been murdered, as no traces of them can be found. So, also, it is clear that our colored soldiers captured by them have shared the same fate, or been reduced to slavery, the latter being most probable."

A similar statement appears in a private letter, received in this city from an officer at Port Hudson, and published in the *Evening Post*. From this we learn that "First-Lieutenant GEORGE B. COLEMAN, Jr., of New York city, who was captured about two months ago, while out on a raid, was hanged within twenty-four hours afterwards, together with some twenty privates (colored) who were taken with him." The evidence in such cases as this must of necessity be indirect and inferential, but it is certain that the discrimination against our officers commanding colored troops has been no meaningless threat, but a deliberate purpose to subject them to punishments sanctioned by none of the recognized rules of civilized warfare. And our Government cannot abandon these men to their fate. It is bound by every sentiment of honor to protect them to the extent of its power, if alive; and to avenge them if they have indeed fallen victims. We are glad to observe that the Secretary of War is firm in this purpose, and though this necessarily complicates the matter of exchange, we do not well see how the difficulty is to be escaped. Having once committed

itself to the employment of negro troops, the Government is pledged to admit no injurious discrimination against those who assume command of them. Whatever difference may exist as to the expediency of the original measure, there can be none on this point; and the evidence is all against the rebel claim that the use of colored troops is not sanctioned by the usages of civilized warfare.

THE Army will learn with unmixed satisfaction that at length one of the legion of harpies that, by knavish contracts, have made themselves fat on its life-blood, has met his just desert in the sentence of five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Congress, last year, it may be remembered, passed a law making frauds on the Army penal, and relegating them for inquisition and punishment to the Courts Martial. The present finding, in the case of JOHN K. STETLER, who held a contract to furnish to the Subsistence Department a hundred casks of "pure prime Rio coffee," and delivered in lieu thereof an impure and adulterated article, is, we believe, the first important case in which this law has been carried out. The court-martial before which he was tried sentenced him to five years' imprisonment, and the Secretary of War, approving the finding, designated the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., as the place of incarceration. This, to be sure, is but a small grain in the balance as against the weight of swindling that sinks the other side down to Tophet, and causes the scale of justice to kick the beam. But it is at least a beginning. It is an account opened against that vast array of fraud and corruption, perhaps unparalleled in history, whose record is found in the ponderous tomes of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee. Military history shows that all armies have suffered from this cause; but military commanders have usually found ways of limiting the evil. WELLINGTON, in the Peninsula, found hanging efficient, and NAPOLEON used every now and then to have two or three of the rascals shot — to encourage the others as he used to say: *pour encourager les autres*. Our own method is not quite as heroic as theirs; but we think the fear of five or ten years' of States Prison before their eyes will have a salutary effect on those who feel tempted to make themselves rich out of shoddy food, shoddy clothing or shoddy arms. It would have been well had the provision been made that these convicted scoundrels should, during their incarceration, drink their own poisonous coffee, eat their own wormy hard-tack and their own rusty bacon, and shiver under their own warmthless shoddy blankets. TORQUEMADA himself could not have devised any more refined process of political justice.

A NUMBER of well-known citizens of New York have recently presented to General HARVEY BROWN an elegant service of plate, in testimony of their appreciation of his prompt and efficient conduct in suppressing the riot in this city during the month of July last. With the feeling of a true soldier, more accustomed to action than to speech, General BROWN declined a public presentation, declaring that he would "rather face a dozen copperhead mobs than undergo the formality of a public reception." The gift was accordingly sent with a complimentary letter, which is to be engrossed on parchment and signed by the donors. In his reply, General BROWN says: "In accepting this substantial and beautiful evidence of your appreciation, I feel deeply sensible that, next to your favor, I owe this proud distinction to the devoted men of your city with whom I was associated, and to the brave soldiers I had the good fortune to command."

MR. B. S. OSBON, a gentleman whose experience among iron-clads eminently fits him for the discussion, is to deliver, at Niblo's Saloon, in this city, on Wednesday next, December 2d, a lecture on "Our Iron-clad Navy." He delivers the lecture in response to an invitation from Admirals FARRAGUT, GREGORY, and PAULDING, Commodore RADFORD, Captain WORDEN, Captain ERICSSON, and many other gentlemen interested in our iron-clad vessels. Numerous original plans and accurate models will be used to illustrate the lecture, which must prove attractive not only to our naval officers, but to all who have an interest in Naval Science.

PASSES to visit, or to have access to, or communication with, prisoners of war in the Middle Department, or to convey anything to such prisoners, have been for-

bidden by Major-General SCHENCK; and officers and surgeons in that department are commanded to refuse all passes or permits except those signed by Colonel HOFFMAN, Commissary General of Prisoners, at Washington, D. C., or by some person duly empowered by him. Similar orders will probably be issued by the commanders of other Departments where rebel prisoners are confined, in order to prevent the hatching of conspiracies, etc., between caged rebels and rebels at large, as at Johnson's Island and Camp Chase.

AMONG our correspondence this week will be found a lusty growl from a dissatisfied tar, that the Army is better treated than the Navy, in that it has bounties and pensions; but we are saved the trouble of answering it by an Army officer, who puts in the neutralizing complaint that the Navy is better treated than the Army, because it is allowed prize money! We leave it for our two correspondents to fight the battle out.

THERE is a rumor to the effect that the officers and crews of our iron-clad fleet are to have their pay increased one quarter, on account of the discomforts attending a life in armored vessels. Such an augmentation of pay would undoubtedly have the effect to make the service on iron-clads much more popular in the Navy.

To make room in our issue of November 14th, for some items of later news, which came to us after a small portion of the edition had been printed, we were obliged to remove an article on the first page. This will account for the discrepancy which some have observed between different copies of that issue.

The Thirteenth Army Corps on the 13th instant embarked at Brashear City for some unknown port in Texas, by way of Berwick's Bay. It does not require much sagacity to surmise that it will turn up on the Rio Grande.

A LONG list of dismissals of officers in the Army of the Cumberland, which we received at a late hour, we are obliged to omit this week.

THE iron-clad *Dictator* is to be launched on Saturday, the 28th.

THE following dispatch was received at Washington on Thursday:

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 25, 7:15 P. M.  
To Major General HALLECK:

Although the battle has lasted from early dawn until dark this evening, I believe I am not premature in announcing a complete victory over BRAGG.

Lookout Mountain top, all the rifle pits in Chattanooga Valley and Missionary Ridge entire, have been carried and are now held by us.

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

ONE of our daily contemporaries opens fire on the EMPEROR of the French, for not including the Tamaulipas coast in his blockade of the Mexican ports, discovering in this neglect a purpose to assist the rebels in introducing supplies through Matamoras. Though it may be as charged, that "there has been no act of any foreign government dictated by a more unfriendly spirit toward this country," it is difficult to see how NAPOLEON was to avoid it, when we remember that from Tampico, on the southern border of the coast, up to the mouth of the Rio Grande, there are no ports that could be blockaded. As for leaving the Rio Grande open for the passage of rebel supplies up to Matamoras, it is certainly hard to censure him for this, when we should certainly have had just cause for offence had he presumed to blockade a river, one half of which is within our own territory. That is a part of the blockading business we have taken upon ourselves; and if we cannot attend to it, it is certainly not in keeping with our present policy to call upon the French for help.

UNDER date of Friday, Nov. 27, 10 o'clock, A. M., General GRANT telegraphs as follows:—"I am just from the front. The rout of the enemy is most complete. Abandoned wagons, caissons and occasional pieces of artillery are everywhere to be found. I think BRAGG's loss will fully reach sixty pieces of artillery. A large number of prisoners have fallen into our hands. The pursuit will continue to Red Clay in the morning, for which place I shall start in a few hours."

FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT T. BROWN, 6th New Hampshire Vols., is to be dismissed for drunkenness while on duty.

## FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Military Train Corps of the British Army, is gradually to be converted into a non-purchase one.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington has applied to the Horse Guards to sell his commissions and retire from the service.

NEWS received here from Constantinople states that the forts of the Dardanelles and in the Bosphorus are being strongly armed with cannon.

THERE is a report that Mr. BLAKELEY, the well-known English gun inventor, is to superintend the manufacture of the new and improved guns Russia is having made.

THE Laird iron-clads have been valued by order of the English Government—*El Toussoun* at £106,000, and the *El Mounassir* at £80,000. It is said that the Government wishes to buy them.

It is said that Marshal RANDON has requested the EMPEROR to relieve him of his duties as Minister of War, and that probably he will be succeeded by Marshal NEIL, or, as some people state, by General FLEURY.

WE have the announcement that a promise is now held out by the English Admiralty that what they so much want, a good gun, is looming in the distance. They are said to be determined to encourage the producer, come from what quarter he may.

NEW regulations have been received for the entry of apprentices to the Engineer Department of the British Navy. No lads will be entered who are less than fifteen or over sixteen years of age; and all who pass their examination will be required to attend the Dockyard School.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"KRUPP's guns for Russia, DAHLGREN's for the United States, and the splendid pieces which content the French navy to a man, grinning out of the new iron-clad navies, we are but poorly prepared for war if ARMSTRONG fails, and we are left to the puny artillery of 68-pounder smooth-bores."

THE journal of the department of Saone and Loire, France, mentions a case of longevity unusual in military annals. Colonel MARECHAL, who inhabits Chalons, entered on his hundredth year the 27th of last month. The Colonel served under LOUIS XVI., the republic, the empire and the restoration. The officers of the Fifty-seventh of the line, in Garrison at Chalons, paid a visit to the veteran on his birthday, to congratulate him on his excellent health. The visit was quite unexpected, and the Colonel, who is in full possession of all faculties, thanked his young comrades in affectionate terms for their civilities.

A COMMUNICATION from Vienna states that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN is to leave Miramar about the 15th of November, and, in his quality as commander-in-chief of the Austrian fleet, inspect the naval establishments of Pola, Venice and Trieste. This step is considered as a farewell visit prior to his departure for Mexico. A letter from Trieste states that the steam frigate *Elisabetta* and the screw corvette *Archduke Frederic* have received orders to prepare for a long voyage. These vessels are, it is said, to convey the Archduke MAXIMILIAN and the Archduchess CHARLOTTE and their suites, to Mexico. The departure will not take place, it is thought, before the end of January or the beginning of February.

The fact that Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG relies upon his new 12-pounder muzzle-loader for success in the coming competition with the breech-loader of WHIRWORTH, is pretty good evidence that he distrusts the breech-loading arrangements. And not only this, he apparently gives up his own especial plan of the inner tubes of coiled iron (which, as also the breech-loading arrangement, are used in all the ARMSTRONG guns in the service), for he has given his 12-pounders steel tubes, or rather steel barrels, which are then finished with coils at the breech. When this trial—which will be a most lengthened one—is concluded, another step in the competition will be taken, and larger guns tried; probably three of the next calibre by WHIRWORTH and six more by ARMSTRONG, as he seems still in doubt whether brass buttons or zinc bars let into the shot form the best bearing for sizes above 12-pounders, and will, therefore, probably have three of each.

A WAR Department Order has been received by the authorities of the royal carriage department in Woolwich Arsenal, England, to hasten the completion of the new 300-pounder gun-carriages under construction, as follows: One for Captain COLES' turret, now being erected on board the iron-cased cupola-ship *Royal Sovereign*, two for the gunnery ship *Excellent*, and one for experimental purposes on shore. The two guns intended for the *Excellent* are now lying on the wharf at Woolwich ready for shipment, and are of the same calibre, both being fitted to carry a 300-pound missile. One has been rifled and the other retains its smooth-bore. The rifled gun, on its arrival at Woolwich from Shoeburyness, where it was fired nine rounds, bore symptoms of a separation of the coils near the muzzle. It has since undergone a most scrupulous examination by the Inspector of Ordnance, and has been pronounced safe for further use.

THE French iron-clad squadron sailed from Brest on the 27th of October, and proceeded to the island of Madeira, on their second trial trip. The trial of their speed is said to have been thoroughly successful. The *Solferino* always kept the lead, performing 14 knots an hour on the average. The *Magenta* and the *Couronne*

came next, making 13 knots. The *Napoleon*, one of the best ships of the old steam navy, followed the *Couronne*. The iron-cased frigates *Invincible* and *Normandie* followed close after the *Napoleon*. The five iron-cased ships, all behaved well, as none of them steamed less than 12 knots an hour. During the trial made with sails, only the *Solferino*, although her masts are very low, accomplished six knots, taking the lead of all the others. After the sailing qualities of the ships were ascertained, an experiment was made to ascertain the consumption of coal. It appeared that each iron-cased ship can carry sufficient coal to perform 1,400 nautical leagues.

EXPERIMENTS of an important nature have just been made at the Fortress of Carlberg, in Sweden, upon the respective merits of armor-plates made in England, France and Sweden. All the plates were of 4½-inch thickness, and then bolted to a teak target backed with iron-plating, and supported by a massive stone pier. The two upper plates in the target were the French, and each was secured by 11 bolts. The next plate below was the longest Swedish, and this was secured by 29 bolts. Below this was a tier of two short, plates, one, Swedish and one English, each secured by 24 bolts; and the lowest plate was a long English, secured, like the Swedish, by 29 bolts. Each plate received six shots from the ordinary 68-pounder naval gun. The French and Swedish plates broke to pieces, and the English plates remained uninjured and free from cracks. The shot used were of Swedish iron, and exhibited great toughness, as compared with the shot used in the English service—the core or centre of the shot, after striking, being of double the weight of the core of the English shot.

THE test of the ARMSTRONG guns, afforded by the affairs at Kagosima, Japan, is said by officers of the British fleet to have resulted very unfavorably to these guns. They say the shells flew wildly, the lead stripped, the vent-pieces flew out, the gas escaped, and the guns became unserviceable. The English military journals think these charges somewhat exaggerated, but believe in their substantial truth. There is good evidence of the fact that the guns could not be relied upon, and they seem to have got so much out of order from the firing and damp of the first day, as to have not only lost their accuracy, but even become dangerous from the erratic flight of their projectiles. The bursting of the shells, both at the muzzle and in the guns, was a serious defect, while the escape of gas at the breech, and the fracturing of the vent-pieces, previously noticed in working the Armstrongs in Captain COLES' cupola, were repeated to a dangerous extent. It is averred that the British ships had to steer close in shore and engage the batteries at short range, because the long-range guns were not effective. "The 110-pounders and the 70-pounders," we are told, "were equally deficient, or positively objectionable to all but the enemy."

## THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

In the report which has recently appeared in England from the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the sanitary condition of the British army in the East Indies, we have valuable testimony to the important bearing sanitary regulations have upon the efficiency of an army. The annual death rate among the British troops throughout India, since the commencement of the century has been no less than 69 per 1000 strength; from 1800 to 1830, the average was 84 per 1000; from 1830 to 1850, 57; and from 1850 to 1856, 50. The annual rate of invaliding is estimated at 44 per 1000; and the constant sickness rate at 84 per 1000. With this amount of sickness, an army of 70,000 British in India has not less than 5,880 constantly on its sick list, and (taking the average mortality of the century) loses yearly by death 4,830 men, or nearly five regiments.

The most destructive maladies to the British soldier in India are fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, diseases of the liver and epidemic cholera. The influence of locality is shown by the fact that the death rate varies from 20 per 1000 in the most healthy to 115 per 1000 in the most unhealthy stations. The effect of deficient sanitary regulations is proven by the description given by the Commission of the neglect at the various stations of the proper precautions to ensure advantages of location and due attention to cleanliness, drainage, and the proper arrangement and ventilation of the barracks in which the men are lodged. It appears, too, in the fact that although the death-rate of non-commissioned officers and privates is estimated at 69 per 1000, the annual mortality of the officers, who are disposed under conditions more favorable to health, reaches but 38 per 1000, while that of civilians and the soldiers who are distributed over the whole country is but 20 per 1000. This last rate of mortality approximates to the highest average among the native troops, and the Commission adopt it as the standard of climatic and topographical influence upon the health of the European under comparatively favorable sanitary circumstances. They express their confident belief that by proper attention to sanitary precautions the mortality among the British troops in India can be reduced to the rate of 20 per 1000; concluding, as they do, from a variety of considerations which we have not space to give, that the enormous mortality is not the morbid influences of the climate, as commonly understood, but the defective sanitary conditions under which the soldier is placed.

The report is accompanied with suggestions submitted to the Commissioners by Sir RONALD MARTIN, who, among other things, urges the establishment in the Indian armies of a well-supported sanitary department, separate and distinct from that for the cure of disease and wounds. Personal hygiene, which must be left to the care of regimental surgeons and the medical staff of general hospitals, should, he thinks, necessarily be separated from the general military hygiene—the preserver of armies. In accordance with Sir RONALD's suggestions, the Commissioners recommend

the appointment of commissioners of health, one at each seat of government, representing the various elements—civil, military, engineering, sanitary and medical, on the cooperation of which depends the solution of many health questions. The functions of these commissioners to be chiefly consultative and advisory in all questions relating to the selection and laying out of stations, proper construction of barracks, hospitals and other buildings, drainage, water supply, cleansing, and general sanitary supervision in stations, cities and towns, and the prevention of epidemic diseases.

## THE "PRINCE CONSORT" IN A GALE.

WE alluded last week very briefly to the unfortunate experience of the *Prince Consort* in its voyage from Plymouth Sound to watch the rebel rams in the Lairds' Yard at Birkenhead. We have, at length, a particular account of the voyage, confirming the first reports of the bad conduct of the vessel. The *Prince Consort*, which is, it will be remembered, an iron-clad screw steamship, carrying 35 guns, left Plymouth Sound on the 28th ult. On the following day, the weather, which had been fine, suddenly changed, and the wind speedily worked itself up into a gale. The vessel was no sooner in the gale than she proved herself a very poor sea-going ship—she labored heavily, tearing herself to pieces. Things became so bad that it was decided to be unsafe to attempt to make Holyhead, although it was then but a dozen miles distant, and the ship was put head to sea to seek shelter on the Irish coast. The topsails and canvas were with much difficulty, taken off. To add to the difficulties of the situation, the chief engineer soon reported three feet six inches of water in the ship, and soon afterwards the water was within six inches of the fires, and he could not keep her clear with the engines working at full speed with all the boilers. The depth of water in the hold now exceeded seven feet. All the pumps in the ship were rigged and set to work; but although they were incessantly worked for ten hours, throwing out two hundred tons of water per hour, the water in the vessel slowly but steadily increased. During this time the vessel was like a half-tide rock, the officers and men on her decks—upper, main, and lower—were up to their knees in water, and frequently the seas would make a clean sweep over all. All the ship's head-gear was washed away; the cutter and gig were stove in—the latter very badly. Things looked very serious; with the utmost strain on the pumps, it was as much as ever the ship could be kept afloat. At one time the water in the after stoke-hole was nearly up to the fires, and had it put the fires out the chances are the *Prince Consort* would have come to a sad and untimely end. It would have been hardly possible to have made sail on her in the face of the gale, and her storm sails had blown away. Soon after things were at their worst, the Bailey light was sighted, to the great comfort of every one on board, as it showed that shelter was near. At 11 p.m. Kingston lights were visible, and between 12 and 1 the vessel was brought to an anchor off Howth. The *Prince Consort* is the first of her class to experience a heavy gale, and from the above narrative it will be seen she had a very narrow escape. It is said her great fault was want of buoyancy. She was too much like an over-laden and fatigued beast of burden; in sea phrase she had no life in her, and did not rise to the sea. The consequence of this was that the water on the lower deck never found vent at the scuppers. She shipped 'green sea' after 'green sea,' and from her laboring and straining her ports leaked like sieves. The opinion of the officers and men on board we are told is, that no ship could have behaved worse in a gale than did the *Prince Consort*, and they all hope never to be sent to sea again in an iron-clad ship.

A letter on the sad experience of this vessel, published in the *London Times*, written by a prominent ship-builder, accounts for the seven and eight feet water in the *Prince Consort's* hold by the fact that she was so strained by the heavy working to which she was exposed in the rough seas of the Channel, that her seams opened and closed as if they had been made to be elastic. In this manner the water found its way into the ship in vast quantities, which, combined with the want of buoyancy on her part, ultimately produced the state of matters which came near resulting in her founders, and in the loss of her officers and crew.

Thus, both the *Royal Oak* and the *Prince Consort* are now laid up; the one having its iron plates honeycombed by the galvanic action between the copper and iron of her bottom; and the other with beams thoroughly sprung and leaky. We must give up all hopes of seeing either of them on this side of the Atlantic.

## GENERAL AUGEREAU.

GENERAL AUGEREAU was the son of a green grocer, who entered the Neapolitan service early in life, and at thirty years of age was still a private. He was compelled, on account of being suspected of revolutionary principles, to quit the Neapolitan territory. At thirty-five he became a volunteer in the republican army of the south, and rose from grade to grade, and in 1794, was made brigadier-general.

BERNADOTTE, the most fortunate of NAPOLEON's generals, was the son of an attorney in moderate circumstances, and enlisted as a private in the royal marines. In the year 1789, he was only a sergeant, and in three years afterwards, 1792, he was a colonel. Marshal BASSIERES was born of very humble parents, and in 1791 entered as a private in the Constitutional Guard of LOUIS XVI., and in 1804, was made a marshal of the empire. Marshal GOUVION ST CYR was born of parents in moderate circumstances, and was intended for a painter. A short time previous to the breaking out of the revolution, he enlisted as a private, and in 1795 was a general of division. JUNIOR was the son of a small farmer, and at an early period enlisted as a private in the army. Marshal LANNES was the son of a poor mechanician, and was himself intended for a similar course of life; but, when about being bound apprentice to some humble calling, he absconded, and enlisted as a private. This was about the breaking out of the revolution, and in 1795 he had attained the rank of chief of brigade, and in 1796 was made a colonel. Marshal LEFEBRE was born of humble parents. At the age of eighteen he entered as private in the Guards; in 1788 was made a sergeant, and in 1792 a captain of light infantry. In 1793 became an adjutant-general; and in 1804 attained the dignity of marshal of the empire.

Marshal MASSENA was left an orphan in infancy, and his education was a good deal neglected. At the age of seventeen he entered the army as a private. He soon was made corporal, and in a few years a sergeant; and in 1804 was made marshal of France. Marshal MONCEY entered the service as a private. In 1789 was only sub-lieutenant; in 1791 was a captain; in 1794 chief of battalion; in 1804 was marshal of France. Marshal SOULT enlisted as a private when sixteen, and soon became sub-lieutenant of grenadiers. In 1794 he was chief of staff to General LEPÈRE; in 1796 was appointed general of brigade, and was afterwards minister of war to LOUIS PHILIPPE. He was born of humble parents.

The above are a few of numerous cases where, in the French army, privates have risen to the highest distinction.

#### THE SOUTHERN ARTILLERY.

We last week gave a Southern view of the rebel cavalry; the following original theory in regard to the rebel artillery is also from a Southern source—the *Daily Rebel*, of Marietta, late of Chattanooga, Georgia. It is contained in its issue of November 11th:

Time and experience have demonstrated that the Confederate armies are overburdened with artillery. This is especially so in many of the active campaigns attempted in the West. Too large a portion of our available force is monopolized by this branch of the service. We are a partial convert to the doctrine of NAPOLEON, that "Providence sides with the big guns"—but at the same time incline to the belief that too many big guns are a greater disadvantage to us than no guns at all. We should have just enough artillery and no more—regardless of the prescribed rules of war in the books. With our enemy, artillery may be, by far, the most important and efficient arm of their military service. With us it is not. The South must gain her liberty, as she so gallantly began the work at the first battle of Manassas—by the point of the bayonet, relying upon cold steel and the impetuous dash of her chivalrous sons. The North, for its defence against invasion, depends upon star-forts and scientific practice with telescopic rifles and nine-mile cannon. "Time," says our Charleston contemporary, the *Mercury*, "is the friend of this warfare of Northern engineer and artillerist. Activity on our part is their apprehension; celerity and dash are fatal to it. Inferior in ordnance, with few gunboats, we must, as a general thing, be inferior in that kind of war. It is clearly our policy, wherever it is practicable, to fight *infantry* fights and *cavalry* fights in the open field, to take the foe before their works and guns are put into fighting condition, and to give them as little time as possible for preparations. We do not want works. Advancing armies have no need of them. We should not permit them to have works either, if capable of preventing it. Rapidity of movement and Southern impunity can anticipate and overmatch these ordnance preparations—this artillery war."

Exactly! We must fight *infantry* fights and *cavalry* fights in the open field. We must discard the spade, and the large guns at the same time. *In artillery engagements, notwithstanding the skill and efficiency of our artillerists we are generally overmatched.* Not so, with the bayonet at close quarters. There we are at least the equals of our foe, and the impetuous application of cold steel on our part most frequently leaves us masters of the field.

The artillery is the most expensive department of our army. The outlay for horses, to say nothing of the forage required to sustain them, the building of guns and carriages, the harness, and all the other little incidental expenses, foot up enormously, while the amount of saltpetre wasted upon the desert air is almost incalculable. If we go on increasing our artillery corps, our promised successes will end literally in smoke. If the force required to man half the field batteries in the Confederacy were converted into infantry, it would materially increase our strength in the field, and victory will often perch upon the standards of the South, when they are carried along with the resistless torrent of a furious charge upon the enemy's line—whether they be drawn in the open field, or behind earthworks six feet high. The Southern troops are superior in their fighting qualities, from their education and their opportunities, if from nothing else. With the rifle and bayonet—the horse and sabre, they are better fighters than their Northern foes, even with less discipline. In equal numbers they can generally defeat them. But, with our ports blockaded, the North has superior facilities for procuring and making ordnance. With earthworks mounting numerous guns, or with fleets of distant gunboats, long tow is a formidable kind of warfare. It but remains for us to bring them to "short tow." Let us increase our infantry by reducing our artillery, and keep the Yankees so hot they cannot have time even to get their guns in range, much less to ensconce themselves behind barricades of earth.

**THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.**—The following letter was addressed by the Solicitor of the War Department to a gentleman in Boston, in reply to some inquiries for information as to the causes of the cessation in the exchange of prisoners:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington City, Nov. 20, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th has been received, in which you inquire whether any documents are now accessible, or will be likely soon to be published by our Government relating to the exchange of prisoners of war; and you justly remark that the subject excites a deep interest in consequence of the sufferings of our men in Richmond.

The correspondence published in the Richmond papers does not, it is thought, present the matter in its true light. In a few days the entire correspondence will be made public here by authority.

There are several serious difficulties in the way of continuing an exchange of prisoners: one is the *bad faith* of the enemy in putting into active service many thousands of paroled prisoners, captured at Vicksburg and elsewhere, without releasing any of our soldiers held by them. But another difficulty of still graver importance is the *peremptory refusal* by the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever. It is well known that

they have threatened to sell colored captured soldiers into slavery, and to hang their white officers.

The Government demands that all officers and soldiers should be fairly exchanged, otherwise no more prisoners of war will be given up. The faith of the Government is pledged to these officers and troops that they shall be protected, and it cannot and will not abandon to the savage cruelty of slave-masters a single officer or soldier who has been called on to defend the flag of his country and thus exposed to the hazards of war.

It has been suggested that exchanges might go on until all except the colored troops and their white officers have been given up. But if this were allowed the rebels would not only be relieved of the burden of maintaining our troops, but they would get back their own men, retaining their power over the very persons whom we are solemnly bound to rescue, and upon whom they could then, without fear of retaliation, carry into execution the inhuman cruelties they have so basely threatened.

The PRESIDENT has ordered that the stern law of retaliation shall without hesitation be enforced, to avenge the death of the first Union soldier of whatever color whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy, or sell into slavery. All other questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and of their white officers will be insisted on by the Government before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

The sufferings of our men in Richmond are the subject of deep regret and sympathy here; and there has been no want of effort to afford all possible relief.

Very truly yours,  
WILLIAM WHITING.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

Assistant Surgeon James H. Laws, to the School Ship *Savannah*.  
Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint, to the Mississippi Squadron.  
Assistant Surgeon William Commons, to the Receiving Ship at New York.

Captain Fitch W. Taylor, to the *Hartford*.  
Third Assistant Engineer George E. Tower, to examination.  
Lieutenant Commander Henry Erben, Jr., to the *Niagara*.  
Lieutenant Commander Milton Haxton, to command the *Matahona*.

First Assistant Engineer Francis J. Lovring, to special duty at New York.

###### PROMOTED.

Midshipman Richard P. Leary, to the grade of Acting Ensign and ordered to the *Concordia*.

Second Assistant Engineers Charles E. Valin, Lewis J. Allen, and Thomas M. Dukchart, to the grade of First Assistant Engineers.

Third Assistant Engineers Maryland Cuthbert, Theodore Cooper, James H. Perry, Albert K. Fulton and Edmund Lincoln, to the grade of Second Assistant Engineers.

###### DETACHED.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas Hiland, from the School Ship *Savannah* and ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Adrian Hudson, from the Mississippi Squadron and awaiting orders.

Chaplain Charles A. Davis, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

Chaplain Thomas G. Salter, from the *Minnesota* and awaiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer B. E. Chassang, from the *Brooklyn* and ordered to special duty at Providence, R. I.

Second Assistant Engineer Levi R. Green, from special duty at Providence, R. I., and ordered to the *Saco*.

Third Assistant Engineer J. H. Lewars, from the *Canonicus* (sick) and awaiting orders.

Commander Ball Dove, from the Receiving Ship at Baltimore and ordered to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Commander Edward M. Yard, from ordnance duty at Cairo, Illinois, and awaiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster George A. Lyon, from the *Tuscumbia* and ordered North.

Third Assistant Engineer George W. Beard, from the *Cimarron* (sick) and awaiting orders.

Commander A. D. Harrell, from the command of the *Maratanza* and ordered to command the *Chickopee*.

Lieutenant Commander John S. Barnes, from the command of the *Niagara* and ordered to duty as Fleet Captain of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Surgeon Joseph W. Shively, from the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia and ordered to the Naval Station at Cairo, Illinois.

Chief Engineer James F. Lawdus, from the *Brooklyn* and awaiting orders.

###### ORDERS REVOKED.

Commander Fabius Stanley's orders to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to ordnance duty in the Mississippi Squadron.

##### VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Huntingdon, to the *Ottawa*.

Acting Ensign C. M. Thwing, to the *Lehigh*.

Acting Ensigns Thomas H. Daggett and Richard Wilkinson, to the *Passaic*.

Acting Ensign W. H. McCormick, to the *Otawana*.

Acting Ensign C. F. Hodges, to the *Nantucket*.

Acting Ensigns W. H. Anderson and Thomas R. Dayton, to the *Cimarron*.

Acting Ensign Warren Porter, to the *Mahaska*.

Acting Ensign J. P. Gallagher, to the *Flambeau*.

George Gairy, to the *Chippewa*.

Acting Ensign E. Tuttle, to the *Nahant*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Benjamin Loring, to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Master's Mate Albert H. Fisher, to the *Racer*.

Acting Master's Mate F. H. Newcomb, to the *Para*.

Acting Master's Mate Oliver L. Brook, to the *Housatonic*.

Acting Master's Mate J. P. Arnett, to the *Potomac*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Fairfield, to special duty at Providence, R. I.

Acting Ensign Richard Daggett, to the *Kensington*.

Acting Master Robert T. Wright, to the *Relief*.

###### DETACHED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George R. Mann, from the *Wissahickon* and ordered North.

Acting Assistant Paymaster C. A. Noyes, from the *Ottawa* and awaiting orders.

Acting Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, from the *Florida* and awaiting orders.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles F. W. Behm, from the *Southfield* and awaiting orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George S. Fife, from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the *Wissahickon*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Coyle, from the *Poppy* and ordered to the *Snowdrop*.

Acting Master's Mate William F. Horten, from the *Wabash* and ordered North.

Acting Master's Mate John R. Mitchell, from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Shockoe*.

Acting Master's Mate W. L. Hallowell, from the *Shockoe* and ordered to the *Monticello*.

Acting Master's Mate Joseph Gregory, Jr., from the *Potomac Flotilla* and ordered to the *Wabash*.

Acting Ensign Henry W. Wells, from the *Montgomery* and granted thirty days' leave of absence.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George C. Webber, from the *North Carolina* and ordered to the *Kensington*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George D. Harris, from the *Princeton* and ordered to the *Magnolia*.

Acting Ensign J. C. Hamlin, from the *Crusader* and ordered to command the *Snowdrop*.

Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Tulip* and ordered to the *Crusader*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Bulson, from the *Galea* and ordered to the *Calypso*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Clark W. Dolan, from the *Vicksburg* and ordered to command the *Governor Buckingham*.

Acting Master's Mate Robert Anderson, from the *Honeysuckle* and ordered to the *Agawam*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Hiram W. McColley, from the *Western World*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Sinclair, from the *Monticello* and ordered to the *Connemara*.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. N. Gould, from the command of the *Honduras* and ordered to the *North*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Marvin, from the *Exchange* and granted permission to return East.

Acting Ensign Henry Taylor, from the *Tulip* and ordered to the *Crusader*.

Acting Master Nathaniel S. Morgan, from the *Relief* and granted three weeks' leave of absence.

Acting Ensign Jacob M. Smalley, from the *Galea* and ordered to the *Clover*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. A. Martin, from the *Potomac* and ordered to the *Monticello*.

#### APPOINTED.

D. Y. Bostwick, Acting Assistant Paymaster.

Thomas Wright and James S. Watson, Acting Masters and ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Porter.

Henry C. Wright and James J. Ashman, Acting Second Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

Charles Gerrans and Thomas R. Jefferson, Acting Third Assistant Engineers and ordered to the *Massasoit*.

William D. Adair, Acting First Assistant Engineer.

James L. Marshall, Marcellus C. Heath, Thomas Dempsey, Charles Munro and Hugh S. Short, Acting Second Assistant Engineers.

Henry H. Smith, Acting Assistant Surgeon and ordered to the *North Carolina*.

#### PROMOTED.

Acting Ensign Henry Reany, of the *Ironclads*, to the grade of Acting Master, for good conduct while in command of a division of great guns, during the bombardment of Fort Wagner, Gregg and Sumter.

Acting Ensign John C. Hamlin, to the grade of Acting Master and ordered to the *Nereus*.

Acting Ensign Charles F. Langley, to the grade of Acting Master and ordered to report to Rear Admiral Dahlgren.

Acting Master William K. Cressey, of the *Gertrude*, to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, for skill and vigilance in having captured the English blockade-runner *Warrior*.

#### DISMISSED.

Acting Ensign Adams Parker, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John K. Burgoyne, of the Mississippi Squadron.

#### RESIGNED.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John M. Weeks.

#### APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

The appointments of the following officers have been revoked:—

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. D. Winslow, of the *Springfield*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer James Jamison; Acting Ensign James W. Gay; Acting Ensign G. N. Armstrong, of the *Fort Jackson*.

The revocation of the appointment of Acting Master William Hedge has been revoked, and he is granted thirty days' leave of absence to recruit his health.

#### APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The appointments of the following officers have been confirmed:—

Acting Ensigns Nicholas Pratt, William Colley, Charles H. Pierce, A. F. Parsons, William H. Gibson, and William F. Mitchell.

Acting Master's Mate Thomas Fisher.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Richard Stone, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers George L. Mortimer and George W. Gough, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Has been granted to the following officers:—Acting Assistant Paymaster G. W. Stone, of the *Young Rover*, twenty days; Acting Assistant Paymaster Edward D. Hayden, thirty days; Acting Assistant Surgeon George Hopkins, thirty days; Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. B. McKenzie, of the *Commodore Jones*, one week; Acting Ensign Alexander T. Hamlin, of the *Mystic*, fifteen days; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Kennison, twenty days; Acting Lieutenant H. S. Eying, thirty days; Acting Assistant Surgeon Matthew Kollock, two weeks; Acting Second Assistant Engineer C. W. Reynolds, thirty days.

#### DEATHS

Reported to the Navy Department for the Week ending November 21, 1863.

John Heenan, ordinary seaman, inflammation of lungs, Oct. 27, U. S. steamer *Sonoma*.

William H. Cotter, landsman, gunshot, Nov. 2, U. S. steamer *Patapeo*.

John Morris, landsman, gunshot, Nov. 2, U. S. steamer *Patapeo*.

George H. Laettke, landsman, haemoptysis, Oct. 31, U. S. steamer *Vermont*.

Edmund Neeland, fireman, anasarca, July 23, hospital, Memphis.

John Carver, seaman, remittent fever, Aug. 6, hospital, Memphis.

Joe Tempkin, coal heaver, sun stroke, Aug. 10, hospital, Memphis.

Robert Walker, seaman, intermittent fever, Aug. 17, hospital, Memphis.

George Brown, seaman, rem

Thomas Seymour, landsman, remittent fever, Sept. 8, Miss. Squadron.  
 Humphrey Tormey, landsman, congestive fever, Sept. 11, Miss. Squadron.  
 John C. Smith, seaman, erysipelas, Sept. 13, Miss. Squadron.  
 George Maine, first-class boy, dysentery, Sept. 17, Miss. Squadron.  
 James Hir, landsman, chronic diarrhea, Sept. 19, Miss. Squadron.  
 Aaron H. McKeon, landsman, anemia, Sept. 22, Miss. Squadron.  
 John Harris, landsman, remittent fever, Sept. 23, Miss. Squadron.  
 Erwin Parker, landsman, chronic diarrhea, Sept. 27, Miss. Squadron.  
 John Flannigan, coal heaver, remittent fever, Sept. 27, Miss. Squadron.  
 Manuel Weston, contraband, tetanus, Sept. 27, Miss. Squadron.  
 James Carey, quarter gunner, gunshot, Oct. 1, Miss. Squadron.  
 Lloyd Robinson, first-class boy, diarrhea, Oct. 3, Miss. Squadron.  
 Lewis McDowell, negro, diarrhea, Oct. 5, Miss. Squadron.  
 Simeon Taylor, contraband, dysentery, Oct. 9, Miss. Squadron.  
 Lafayette Dunn, Acting Master's Mate, dysentery, Oct. 10, Miss. Squadron.  
 John Plunkett, second-class fireman, pneumonia, Oct. 12, Miss. Squadron.  
 John Crowell, landsman, remittent fever, Oct. 22, Miss. Squadron.  
 Albert C. Smith, Act. Assist. Engineer, Sept. 1, Pacific Squadron.  
 Samuel Ray, Acting Carpenter, Sept. 3, Pacific Squadron.  
 Charles Barstow, surgeon's steward, typhoid fever, Oct. 28, steamer *Kanawha*.  
 George Schuyler, landsman, remittent fever, Nov. 2, hospital, Memphis.  
 Daniel Mac, contraband, consumption, Nov. 2, hospital, Memphis.  
 Israel Bowen, firemen, remittent fever, Nov. 6, hospital, Memphis.  
 James Whittaker, contraband, remittent fever, Nov. 10, hospital, Memphis.  
 David Williams, marine, remittent fever, Nov. 10, hospital, Memphis.  
 George Mallory, first-class boy, consumption, Nov. 11, hospital, Memphis.  
 Charles A. Field, acting gunner, drowned, Nov. 7, Mississippi river.

## NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS.

## BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

There is little change to report in affairs at this yard. The arrival of the *Fulton* during the week with the prize steamer *Banshee* in tow, is one of the most important events. She ran into Wilmington at one o'clock on Sunday morning, the 8th instant, from Nassau, with a full cargo. While running in she was chased by one blockadeader in front of her, one abreast and one astern, all firing rapidly. One of them got within thirty yards of her and hauled her to stop, but the captain of the *Banshee* defied them to catch him, and got his vessel into port safe, with the exception of one shot through her hull, aft the wheelhouse. She came out a few days afterwards, and had been to Nassau and was again bound to Wilmington when captured. The *Banshee* is the second prize taken by the *Fulton*, the first being the *Margaret* and *Jessie*, now laying at the Atlantic docks.

According to information in possession of the Navy Department, the *Banshee* was built at the yard of Jones, Quiggin & Co., in Liverpool, and launched in the latter part of November, 1862. She is a paddle-wheel steamer, and called a steel boat, the plates used in her construction being of steel, three quarters of an inch in thickness, which are said to be equal to iron plates an inch thick. She is 220 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep. Her bottom is flat, and her hull is divided into four water-tight compartments. Her engines are oscillating, of 120 horse-power, and so constructed as to be under the decks. When fully loaded she draws only eight feet of water.

## BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The troubles with the workmen are not yet over. The fact that eighteen of the promoters of the late strike have been dismissed gives great offence to the other workmen, who have held meetings on the subject, and have a committee to circulate a petition, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to reinstate these men, and it is reported that they have obtained about 1600 signatures, and expect to double the number.

Divers are at work laying the ways preparatory to the launching of the iron-clad *Monadnock*. A change is being made in the armament of screw sloop *Ticonderoga*, all her pivot guns, except the forward gun, being replaced by broadsides. Screw steamer *Hendrick Hudson* will be ready to sail in a few days. Nearly all the machinery of the screw steamer *Saco* has been placed on board.

Sloop *Marion*, 7, sailed on the 22d for Newport, where she resumes her place as an instruction-ship. Screw steamer *Flag*, 9, Acting Master Commanding Caleb A. Curtis, from the Brooklyn Yard on Monday, arrived on the 19th. The prize steamer *R. E. Lee* arrived on the 21st.

## PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Improvements at the Navy Yard are now extensively being made. The old buildings which were destroyed by fire during the Fall have been entirely replaced, and are now in use again. The new buildings now being built on the main avenue are rapidly nearing completion. It is the intention of the officers of the yard to have them used as storage quarters for the purser's of the yard, and are of brick, three stories high, with an attic, which makes them four stories high. They are one hundred and fifty feet front and fifty feet deep. On the first floor four rooms are arranged, each being fifty feet square. The upper stories will all be embraced in one room, and will form three large apartments, each one hundred and fifty feet square.

## WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

There is no truth in the story devised by sensation reporters in Washington of foul play in the case of the *Sangamon* at Washington Navy Yard. There was no defect in her engines, and no disaster which came near resulting in her sinking. The indiscretion of letting into the vessel the water from the boilers, which had been twice filled for the purpose of discovering leaks, brought her down so much that water came in at the junction of the overhang and the body of the vessel. The ordinary hand pump being out of order, the fire engine of the yard was sent to the vessel to do its work. Out of this a story of suspected treason was manufactured.

Experiments have been made with super-heated steam on board the *Eufaw*, which has been lying at the wharf for nearly six months past. She will sail for New York in the course of a few days.

The strike in the carpenter shop has been settled. A new set of hands has been employed at the old prices—\$2 per diem.

A tug-boat has arrived at the Navy Yard, bringing a torpedo of two sections, containing about 40 pounds of powder, and provided with a friction time fuse and piston. It was found floating down James River. The tin canisters are new, and owing to the peculiar construction of the machine, it was doubtless intended to accomplish its work by striking against one of our vessels.

## BALTIMORE NAVAL STATION.

There are at present repairing in this port the following named vessels:—U. S. steamers *Victoria*, *Hunchback*, *Commodore Perry*, *Ceres*, *Shokokon*, *Iroquois*, *Kino*, *Winona*, *Mackinaw* (new double-ender), and *Crusader*.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The great ram *Missouri*, built at Shreveport, La., is a failure. She cost the rebel government half a million of dollars.

A large and powerful iron-clad steamer, to be named the *Passaic*, is to be built at the Portsmouth Yard immediately.

The blockade-running steamers *Dundee*, *Flora*, *Banshee*, *Syren*, *Alice*, *Advance*, *Hansa*, *Beauregard*, *Automatika*, *Dispatch* and *Scotia*, have arrived at Wilmington.

United States gunboat *Nassau* arrived on the 21st at Fortress Monroe from off Wilmington, with the officers of the steamer *Ella*, which was captured on the 11th inst.

A Paris telegram has been posted in the Underwriter's room at Liverpool to the following effect: "Don't ship anything to Matamoras—blockade effective."

French gunboat *Milan* has arrived at New York port from Havana. She mounts five guns, and has a crew of one hundred and ten men. A portion of the Russian fleet has left for Fortress Monroe.

The steamer *Harvest Moon*, nearly new, formerly running between Portland and Bath, Me., has been purchased by the Government, and is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

The old line-of-battle ship *Franklin*, which was four or five years ago taken to pieces and reconstructed on a new model, and is now upon the stocks at Kittery, Me., is ready to be launched.

Side-wheel steamer *Sagamore*, 5, Lieutenant-Commander commanding William E. Hopkins, which arrived at Panama on the 14th of September, sailed thence on the 30th of October.

Store-ship *Falmouth* was sold by public auction at Aspinwall, on the 28th ult., for \$3,770. She was bought by Mr. W. B. Johnson, for joint account of himself and Captain David Wilson, of the steamer *Ocean Queen*.

The new steamer *Genesee*, 8, is again at New Orleans, after a cruise of three months in Mississippi Sound and the Gulf. She is in need of repairs. The *Genesee's* 100-pounder Parrott rifle has done good service—834 shot and shell having been fired from it since the commencement of the cruise.

We have reports of the capture of the American ships *John Wall* and *Bold Host* by the Confederate cruiser *Georgia*, now at Cherbourg. A Liverpool paper says that the *Georgia* had, shortly before arriving at Cherbourg, boarded upward of 90 vessels; so that the above are only a tithe of what may be expected soon to follow.

The Mersey Dock and Harbor Board have issued a return of the trade between Liverpool and the Confederate States in the year 1861, from which it appears that the tonnage, dock and town dues amounted to £136,749. The total number of vessels cleared inward from Confederate ports was 789, outward to Confederate ports 472. By far the largest shipments were to New Orleans.

An agent dispatched from England by the "Lloyd's Salvage Association" to inquire into the capture of the steamer *Str William Peel* by a United States vessel, will proceed, it is said, to communicate with Lord Lyons, and will afterwards go to Matamoras, and thence to New Orleans, where he will claim the ship and cargo, in the prize court to be held there.

A CAIRO correspondent, who has visited the entire Mississippi Squadron, says:—"It is astonishing what a number of contrabands are now employed by the Navy. Almost every gunboat below Cairo has an average of fifteen or twenty each, who are employed as coal-heavers, barge-men and servants. It takes them longer than a white man to learn their duties; but when once learned they make efficient seamen, are tractable, and will obey orders.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:—"During the last ten days two very fast and magnificent-looking paddle-wheel steam vessels left the Clyde for the West Indies, in order to be employed as blockade-breakers—namely, the *City of Pittsburgh*, 700 tons, with engines of 250 horse-power, and the *Presto*, 164 tons, lately the *Fergus*. Another steamer left the harbor of Greenwich on Saturday for Garechhead, to have her compasses adjusted before following the other two; she is named the *Lark*."

A QUEENSTOWN correspondent of the London *Daily Express* says that, "notwithstanding the season of the year, blockade-running seems to be on the increase. Queenstown is seldom without a vessel of this class among its shipping, and at present there are two anchored there. One of them, which had to put in during the gale of Friday, is of extraordinary length. The other, which came in on Monday night, is very large, and fitted with a double screw of superior workmanship. They can be easily recognised by their long, black, rakish-looking two funnelled hulls, and by an ostentatious display of the British flag. The larger steamer is bound to Bermuda, the other to Nassau. By all accounts the trade is very profitable, as in case of capture, the vessel is insured for far more than its value; and in case of success, the immense profit yielded can well afford the extraordinary premiums charged."

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:—"During the last ten days two very fast and magnificent-looking paddle-wheel steam vessels left the Clyde for the West Indies, in order to be employed as blockade-breakers—namely, the *City of Pittsburgh*, 700 tons, with engines of 250 horse-power, and the *Presto*, 164 tons, lately the *Fergus*. Another steamer left the harbor of Greenwich on Saturday for Garechhead, to have her compasses adjusted before following the other two; she is named the *Lark*."

The arrival of the *Vanderbilt* at the Cape seems to have been the signal for the Confederate cruisers to beat a retreat from that quarter. The *Georgia* made off at once; the *Tuscaloosa*, when last spoken, was apparently making in the same direction; and the *Alabama* seems to have as speedily stood to the eastward. The small steamer *Shuttle*, which arrived at Colombo from Bombay on September 30, was chased by the *Alabama*; but on British colors being hoisted, the privateer stood away. It is reported she is en route for China waters. The *Georgia* has arrived at Cherbourg for coal and supplies. This arrival gives color to the report that she, in company with the *Florida*, intended cruising again in the Atlantic. The Navy Department has advice from the *Vanderbilt* down to the second or third week in October, which says she left early in the month, Cape of Good Hope, and when two days out fell in with a Dutch vessel in a disabled condition; to save the lives of 40 persons on board, the *Vanderbilt* took the vessel in tow and returned with her to the Cape, thus losing four days. At last accounts she was at the Island of Mauritius, and the *Alabama* was in the Bay of Bengal.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

## MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS' CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., November 7, 1863.

General Orders No. 265.

The recent movements, resulting in the establishment of a new and short line of communication with Bridgeport, and the possession of the Tennessee River, were of so brilliant a character as to deserve special notice.

The skill and cool gallantry of the officers and men composing the expedition under Brigadier-General Wm. F. Smith, Chief Engineer, consisting of the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Turchin and Hazen, the boat parties under Colonel Stanley, 18th Ohio Vols., and the Pontoniers under Captain Fox, Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, in effecting a permanent lodgement on the south side of the river, at Brown's Ferry, deserve the highest praise.

The column under Major-General Howard, which took possession of the line from Bridgeport to the foot of Lookout Mountain, deserve great credit for their brilliant success in driving the enemy from every position which they attacked. The bayonet charge, made by the troops of General Howard, up a steep and difficult hill, over two hundred feet high, completely routing the enemy and driving him from his barricades on its top, and the repulse, by General Geary's command, of greatly superior numbers, who attempted to surprise him, will rank among the most distinguished feats of arms of this war.

By command of Major-General GEO. H. THOMAS.

C. GODDARD, A. A. G.

## DISPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

CHATTANOOGA, November 24, 12 o'clock m.

Yesterday, at half-past 12 o'clock, General Granger's and General Palmer's corps, supported by General Howard's, were advanced directly in front of our fortifications, drove in the enemy's pickets and carried his first line of rifle-pits between Chattanooga and Carter's Creek.

We captured nine commissioned officers and about one hundred enlisted men.

Our loss is about one hundred and eleven.

To-day General Hooker, in command of General Geary's division, Twelfth corps, General Osterhaus' division, Fifteenth corps, and two brigades of the Fourteenth corps, carried the north slope of Lookout Mountain, with small loss on our side, and a loss to the enemy of 500 or 600 prisoners; killed and wounded not reported.

There has been continuous fighting from 12 o'clock until after

night, but our troops gallantly repulsed every attempt to take the position.

General Sherman crossed the Tennessee River before daylight this morning at the mouth of the South Chickamauga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps and one division of the Fourteenth corps, and carried the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge.

Our success so far has been complete, and the behaviour of the troops admirable.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General.

## MAJOR-GENERAL BURNSIDE RELIEVED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 16.

General Orders No. 360.

1. By direction of the President of the United States, Major-General Foster will relieve Major-General A. E. Burnside in the command of the Department and Army of the Ohio. On being so relieved Major-General Burnside will report, in person, to the Adjutant-General of the army.

2. The department will hereafter consist of the State of Kentucky, north of the Tennessee river, and such part of the State of Tennessee as may be occupied by the troops of that army.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

## DISPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT.

CHATTANOOGA, November 24—6 p. m.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Commander-in-Chief, Washington: The fighting to-day went on favorably. General Sherman carried the end of Missionary Ridge, and his right is now at the tunnel, and his left at Chickamauga Creek. The troops from Lookout Valley carried the point of the mountain, and now hold the eastern slope and point high up. I cannot yet tell the amount of casualties, but our loss is not heavy.

General Hooker reports two thousand prisoners taken, besides which a small number have fallen into our hands from Missionary Ridge.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

## NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinbefore specified are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Nov. 23, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

## Absence without proper Authority.

Captain William D. Reitzel, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Captain Thomas G. Putnam, 15th New York Cavalry.

Surgeon P. A. Quinan, 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, breach of arrest, and absence without leave.

Captain George A. Yerger, 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Failing to report at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., on expiration of leave of absence.

Captain R. McConnell, 150th New York Volunteers.

Captain M. W. Oliver, 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Ferguson, 7th Ohio Volunteers.

Captain W. A. Howe, 7th Ohio Volunteers.

Captain G. B. Cadwallader, A. Q. M., United States Volunteers.

Captain W. H. Bristol, 1st New Jersey Cavalry.

Captain J. C. Paine, Signal Corps.

## TO BE RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following officer having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offence hereinbefore specified, is hereby notified that he will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from November 23, 1863, he appears before the Military Commission, in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, United States Volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charge against him:

## Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Captain George H. Caldwell, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

## EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed from the service of the United States, satisfactory defence having been made in their respective cases:—

Captain Joel W. Clift, Company B, 12th New Jersey Volunteers.

Captain William A. Brusie, Company C, 13th New York Cavalry.

Surgeon James Bryan, United States Volunteers.

Captain Werner Boecklin, 19th United States Infantry.

Second Lieutenant John H. Kane, 5th United States Cavalry.

## SENTENCES OF COURT MARTIAL.

Captain Francis Jackson, Co. I, 16th Illinois Cavalry, to be cashiered, for having borrowed from a company of cavalry, then in service, six or more men, to make up the requisite number to enable his company to be mustered into service.

Captain Francis J. Mattler, Co. B, 8th Indiana Vols., to be dismissed the service of the United States, for deserting his command in the face of the enemy, and neglect of duty.

Second Lieutenant F. H. Somers, 5th Co. Ohio Vol. Sharpsshooters, found guilty of absence without leave, but acquitted, because without criminal intent.

Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Bailey, Co. D, 2d Michigan Vol. Cavalry, to forfeit two months pay and to be reprimanded in general orders, for allowing his command to plunder and pillage.

Captain H. J. Latahaw, Assistant-Quartermaster U. S. V., to be cashiered for fraud and embezzlement.

Captain Ferdinand Leoy, Independent Battalion N. Y. V., to be cashiered for bad conduct, fraud, violation of the 22d Article of War and neglect of duty.

First Lieutenant Robert T. Brown, 6th N. H. Volunteers, to be dismissed for drunkenness while on duty.

Colonel G. Bonroy, 68th New York Vols., for drunkenness on duty, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, to be cashiered.

Assistant-Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. A., now on duty at Fort Pickens, Fla., upon the arrival of Assistant-Surgeon Hartau, U. S. A., at that place, to repair to Hilton Head, S. C., and report for duty to the Commanding General, Department of the South.



## UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL;

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS  
OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND TO THE DISSEMINATION  
OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is established in the interests of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Avoiding all personal and political bias, its influence will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas, and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments. Its pages will be devoted to impartial military criticism by competent authorities, to the dignified discussion of topics coming within the scope of its observation, and to a full and reliable record of all subjects of interest to those in any way connected with military or naval affairs or interested in the art of war. The Department of Engineering, which now has so intimate an association with warlike operations, will receive adequate attention in this connection, and the interests of our Commercial Marine will also have an appropriate place. Among other matters the columns of the JOURNAL will contain from week to week:

A summary, in short, of whatever occurs in all parts of the world of value to our Army and Navy. No effort will be spared to make the JOURNAL complete in all its parts, and communications on any subject within its province are at all times invited from those interested in the Art of War. It shall be the aim of the Proprietor to make it not only a complete Military and Naval gazette, but at the same time a high-toned, reliable, lively journal, which will be read with interest by the families and friends of those connected with the public service and by the great body of the intelligent public.

The importance which Military and Naval affairs have assumed in the United States imperatively demands that they should have in the press an adequate representative, which, by its ability, entire impartiality in the discussion of subjects coming under its notice, its official recognition and thorough devotion to the National Union, shall command itself to the public and to the Army and Navy, and become a necessity in every tent, bivouac, hospital and wardroom. The JOURNAL is established in obedience to such a demand, and it shall be the purpose of the proprietor to make a paper which our soldiers and sailors will be proud to recognize as their organ, and which shall be unequalled in completeness and ability by any of its class in the world. Arrangements for editorial aid have been made with some of the most competent writers on Military and Naval affairs in the country, and for such official and departmental assistance as will secure to the JOURNAL early and complete gazettes of changes, orders, &c.

From the numerous expressions of approval the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has awakened in the Army we select the following:

From Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 14th, 1863.

W. C. CHURCH, Esq., 192 Broadway—  
DEAR SIR:—I have received several numbers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and have noted with satisfaction the evidence that best of the promise of usefulness of this journal. It affords me a sincere pleasure to add my contribution to its maintenance, and I therefore herewith enclose the annual subscription, \$5.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General Commanding.

From Maj.-Gen. D. N. COUCH, Department of Susquehanna

"It would seem that the country requires such a paper and I trust it will meet with such success as to secure the very best talent, military and naval, in the Republic. A work of the kind—one that shall be a standard—has been needed. My best wishes are with all connected with he enterprise."

From Major-General W. H. FRENCH, Commanding 5d Army Corps.

"To say that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is commensurate with what should be a representative of our present great military establishment, is what I really think."

From Major-General G. H. THOMAS, Commanding 14th Army Corps.

"It will afford me much pleasure to recommend the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to others in my portion of the Army, and I seize this opportunity to express my gratification that its destiny is in such hands."

From Major-General JAMES S. NEGLE, Second Division 14th Army Corps.

"You possess my personal and official interest in your enterprise. Whatever contributes to the efficiency or success of the Army has my friendly consideration."

From Prof. H. COPPER, University of Pennsylvania.

"A good paper of this kind has long been needed. Every former effort within my knowledge has been a failure; but yours promises to be a brilliant success. Its very varied service intelligence and official information—its excellent articles, scientific, new, and yet practical—its high tone and liberal spirit—are all that could be desired. The form, paper, and type are admirable; and your own military experience will put your journal in sympathy with both officers and men in our service."

Of the numerous notices of the newspaper press, we have room only for the following:

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is an honor to itself and to the service both regular and volunteer. It receives in addition the approbation of some of our most distinguished military officers, who speak from their knowledge of the character and standing of those who had the matter in hand. It should be taken by every army officer in the field, and by every officer in the Navy, as well as by our Militia officers; and our more intelligent private soldiers also, as well as the general public, who now take such a deep interest in all military matters, will find its discussions of the highest value and interest. Its articles are from the pens of students of military science, Army and Navy officers, and professors of Military and Naval Academies. Its proprietor is Captain W. C. CHURCH, late of Major-General CASEY's staff, and its publisher is D. VAN NOSTRAND, 192 Broadway.—New York Times.

From the New York Correspondent of the Boston Post.

(NORTHWEST).

The new ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has proved a success from the start. Handsomely printed, full of variety, well edited, and liberally conducted, this paper leaves little to be desired in its special line of journalism. Its subscription list has already attained to a very respectable number of names, and we have every prospect of making a degree of popularity equal to its great deserts. Among its contributors are many of our Military and Naval heroes of highest repute—men whose names at the bottom of official dispatches have made the national heart beat quickly, and whose pens are prompt to aid the sure establishment of a journal whose want has long been felt. Civilians who wish to be even with the events now on the double quick through out the land—as well as persons of military tastes—must soon discover that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is among the indispensables of the day.

The terms of the paper are FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. It is published in a large-sized quarto sheet of 16 pages, convenient for binding, and printed in the best manner on fine book paper. This will furnish a yearly volume of over 800 pages, filled with information of indispensable importance to every soldier or sailor ambitious of improvement in his profession, as well as to every man desirous of taking an intelligent view of the military operations now absorbing universal attention. Subscriptions and communications should be addressed to the UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL NEW YORK.

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Any business before the General Land Office, Indian Office, or other Departments, Congress, or the Court of Claims, requiring the services of an Attorney, will meet with prompt attention.

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Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, U. S. Senate, late Com. G. L. O., Shelbyville, Ind.; Hon. John Wilson, late Com. G. L. O., Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, late Whiting, late Com. Pen., Washington City; Hon. George C. White, late Com. Pen., Washington City; Riggs & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C.; Rittenhouse, Fane & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C.

Correspondence solicited from Attorneys at Law, and respectable Agents from all sections of the Country, for the purpose of establishing branch agencies for the prosecution of Military and other claims.

Detailed information will at all times be furnished correspondents in relation to claims, together with the necessary forms, and such instructions as may be required to conform to any modifications of the laws, or the requirements of the Departments in relation thereto.

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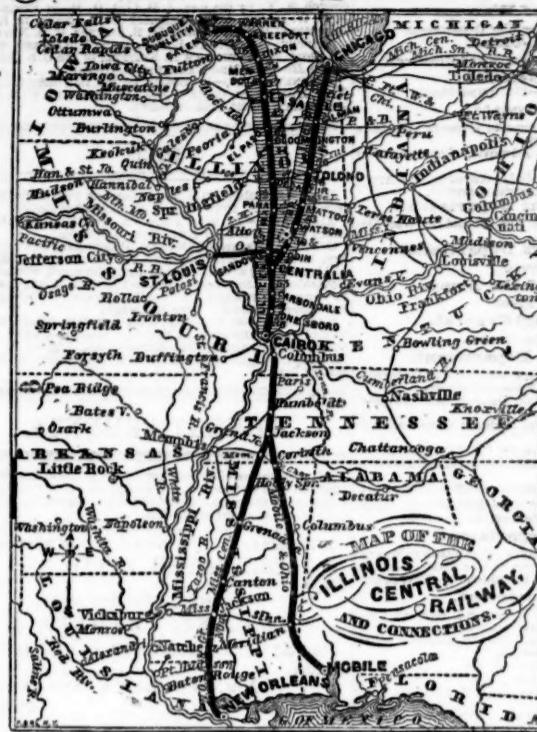
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UNITED STATES EXCISE  
NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or do-  
ing business in the  
THIRTY-SECOND ASSESSMENT DISTRICT,  
composed of the

FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS  
of the  
CITY OF NEW YORK,  
that the

ASSESSMENT ROLLS  
will, in accordance with the provisions of Section 15  
of the

ACT TO PROVIDE INTERNAL REVENUE, &c.,  
BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION  
AT THIS OFFICE,

FROM 9 A.M. TILL 3 P.M.,

FOR FIFTEEN DAYS

from the date hereof, Sundays excepted; and that,  
for the

FIVE DAYS NEXT ENSUING  
APPEALS WILL BE RECEIVED AND DETER-  
MINED

by me at this office daily, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., rela-  
tive to any

ERRONEOUS OR EXCESSIVE VALUATIONS.

ALL APPEALS MUST BE IN WRITING  
and specify the particular cause, matter or thing re-  
specting which a decision is requested, and state the  
ground or principle of inequality or error complained  
of.

S. P. GILBERT,

Assessor Thirty-second District,

State of New York.

Dated at No. 120 Broadway, this 13th day of No-  
vember, 1863.

## U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.

The undersigned, as General Subscription Agent, is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the sale of this popular Loan, and the Days public notice will be given of discontinuance.

About two hundred millions remain unsold, and this amount is scarcely sufficient to furnish a basis for the circulation of the National Banking Associations now being formed in every part of the Country. But a short time must elapse before this loan is wholly absorbed, the demand from Europe—Germany especially—being quite active.

As it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the duties on imports, internal revenues, and in the issue of interest-bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is nearly certain that it will not be necessary for him, for a long time to come, to issue further permanent Loans, the interest and principal of which are payable in Gold.

These considerations must lead to the prompt conclusion that the time is not far distant when these "Five-Twenties" will sell at a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven-Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold, and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

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Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and issued for \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, or Registered Bonds of similar denominations; and in addition \$5,000 and \$10,000.

These "Five-Twenties" cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns, or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one and a half per cent. on the amount of income, when the income exceeds six hundred dollars per annum. Income from all other investments, such as mortgages, railroad stocks, bonds, &c., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the country will continue to dispose of the Bonds, and all orders by mail or otherwise properly attended to.

The Treasury Department having perfected arrangements for the prompt delivery of Bonds, subscribers will be enabled to receive them at the time of subscribing, or within four days. This arrangement will be gratifying to parties who want the Bonds on payment of the money, and will greatly increase the sales.

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## SALE OF LANDS FOR UNPAID DIRECT TAXES IN INSUR- RECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

### STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given that the several Tracts or Lots of Land situated in the State of South Carolina, hereinafter described, have become forfeited to the United States, by reason of the non-payment of the direct taxes charged thereon, under the act entitled, "An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1861, and an act entitled, "An act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1862, and that the same will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, December 1, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, at the Custom-House building, at Port Royal, Hilton Head Island, St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, and State aforesaid; and that the sale of the same will be continued from day to day until all of said Lots and Tracts of Land are finally disposed of.

The following is a description of said lands forfeited aforesaid, together with the valuation of the same, and the amount of the quota of said tax and penalty charged upon each of said Tracts or Lots of Land respectively:

HILTON HEAD Island, St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina.

No. 1. "The Point," including "Bob Island," said to be, or to have been owned by Wm. Elliott; bounded north and northeast by Broad River, southeast by Fish Island, southwest by Seabrook, and northwest by Skull Creek.

No. 2. "Pine Lands," owner or owners unknown; bounded by "the Point," "Fish Hall," "Grass Lawn," "Cherry Hill," "Marshland," "Honey Horn," "Fairfield," "Cotton Hope," and "Seabrook."

No. 3. "Fish Hall," said to be, or to have been owned by General Drayton; bounded northeast by Broad River, southeast by Coggins Point and Springfield, southwest by Grass Lawn, northwest and north by "the Point."

No. 4. "Coggins Point" and "Springfield," said to be, or to have been owned by Wm. Pope; bounded northeast by Broad River, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Grass Lawn, and northwest by Fish Hall.

No. 5. "Grass Lawn," said to be, or to have been owned by Richard Pope; bounded northeast by Springfield and Fish Hall, northwest by Pine Lands, southwest by Cherry Hill and Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean.

No. 6. "Matthew's Land," sometimes called "Number Four," said to be, or to have been owned by Frank Pope; bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Marshall and Chaplin, northwest by Cherry Hill.

No. 7. "Cherry Hill," said to be, or to have been owned by Mrs. Pope; bounded northeast by Grass Lawn, southeast by Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," southwest by Marshland, and northwest by Pine Lands.

No. 8. "Marshland and Chaplin," said to be, or to have been owned by Jas. Wells; bounded northeast by Cherry Hill and Matthew's Land, sometimes called "Number Four," southwest by the Atlantic Ocean, northwest by Pine Lands, and southwest by Gardner and Lemington.

No. 9. "Gardner," said to be, or to have been owned by Stoney; bounded northeast by Marshland, southeast by Broad Creek, southwest by Otter Hole, and northwest by Honey Horn.

No. 10. "Lemington," said to be, or to have been owned by Joseph Pope; bounded northeast by Chaplin, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Hill Place, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 11. "Hill Place," said to be, or to have been lands of Samuel Lawton; bounded northeast by Lemington, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Brickyard, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 12. "Brickyard," said to be, or to have been lands of Finklin; bounded northeast by Hill Place, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest by Postum Point, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 13. "Possum Point," said to be, or to have been lands of Wells; bounded northeast by Brickyard, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, southwest and south by Point Comfort, and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 14. "Point Comfort," said to be, or to have been owned by Wm. Pope and by Baynard; bounded northeast and north by Possum Point, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, south and southwest by Lawton Place, and north and northwest by Broad Creek.

No. 15. "Lawton Place," said to be, or to have been lands of Mrs. Lawton; bounded north and northeast by Point Comfort, southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, south and southwest by Braddock's Point, and northwest by Broad Creek and Calibogue Sound.

No. 16. "Braddock's Point," said to be, or to have been owned by Baynard, and formerly by John Stoney; bounded north and northeast by Lawton Place, southeast and south by the Atlantic Ocean, west and northwest by Calibogue Sound.

No. 17. "Spanish Wells," said to be, or to have been Baynard's; bounded north by a creek called by some "Muddy Creek," letting in east from Mackay's Creek, opposite the mouth of May River, easterly by Muddy Creek Place, southerly by Broad Creek, and west by Calibogue Sound, or as sometimes called, "Spanish Wells River."

No. 18. "Muddy Creek Place," said to be, or to have been Baynard's; bounded north by the creek called by some "Muddy Creek," easterly by Otter Hole, south by Broad Creek, and westerly by Spanish Wells.

No. 19. "Otter Hole," said to be, or to have been land of Sturt, and formerly of Stoney; bounded northerly by Honey Horn, easterly by Gardner, southerly by Broad Creek, and westerly by Muddy Creek.

No. 20. "Honey Horn," said to be, or to have been Graham's, and formerly Stoney's; bounded northerly by Jarvis Creek, Fairfield, and Pine Lands, northeast and easterly by Seabrook, Pine Lands and Marshland, southerly by Otter Hole and Gardner, and westerly by marshes extending to Mackay's Creek.

No. 21. "Jenkins' Island," including "Hog Island," said to be, or to have been Frank Pope's Island; bounded north by Skull Creek, east by Fairfield, south by Jarvis Creek, and west by Mackay's Creek.

No. 22. "Fairfield," said to have been the plantation of Dr. George Stoney; bounded northwest by Skull Creek, northeast and north by Cotton Hope, southerly by Honey Horn, westerly by Jenkins' Island.

No. 23. "Cotton Hope," said to be, or to have been William Pope's; bounded northwest by Skull Creek, northeast by Seabrook, southerly and southwest by Cotton Hope and Honey Horn.

No. 24. "Seabrook," including lands formerly owned by Wallace, Talbair, Fyler and Currie, said to be, or to have been more recently owned by Seabrook; bounded northwest by Skull Creek, northeast by Mackay's Creek, southeast by Pine Lands, and southwest by Cotton Hope and Honey Horn.

"Pinckney Island," St. Luke's Parish, Beaufort District, South Carolina; bounded west and northwest by Mackay's Creek, northeast by Broad River, southeast by Skull Creek.

No.	Acres more or less.	Valuation.	Tax.	Penalty.	Amount.
1.....	1000	\$4000	\$80 00	\$40 00	\$120 00
2.....	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	100 00
3.....	1300	5200	104 00	52 00	156 00
4.....	900	3600	72 00	36 00	108 00
5.....	600	2400	48 00	24 00	72 00
6.....	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
7.....	400	1600	32 00	16 00	48 00
8.....	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
9.....	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
10.....	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
11.....	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
12.....	1100	4400	88 00	44 00	132 00
13.....	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
14.....	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
15.....	1800	7200	144 00	72 00	216 00
16.....	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
17.....	600	2400	48 00	24 00	72 00
18.....	700	2800	56 00	28 00	84 00
19.....	900	3600	72 00	36 00	108 00
20.....	1000	4000	80 00	40 00	120 00
21.....	300	1200	24 00	12 00	36 00
22.....	350	1400	28 00	14 00	42 00
23.....	400	1600	34 00	16 00	48 00
24.....	1500	6000	120 00	60 00	180 00
Pinckney Island.....	2000	8000	160 00	80 00	240 00

## PROPOSALS.

### QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. M. CORPS,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., of the 2d day of December next, for furnishing to the U. S. Marine Corps, during the year 1864, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of charge to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required, viz.—

#### CLASS NO. 1.

14,000 yards Sky Blue Kearsey, all wool, free from hair 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed).

6,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard.

3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, (indigo wool dyed), 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

#### CLASS NO. 2.

6,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for overalls, all wool, (indigo wool dyed) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

18,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool dyed) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,000 Grey Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, 4 inches long, in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

#### CLASS NO. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen, for pants, 50 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 50 inches wide, to weigh eleven ounces per yard.

16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

#### CLASS NO. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps complete (except pompons).

1,200 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.

4,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.

#### CLASS NO. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle).

200 gross Jacket Buttons (eagle).

100 gross Vest Buttons (eagle).

1,000 pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Snaps.

150 sets Epaullette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.

1,400 sets Epaullette Bullion for privates.

50 Red Worsteds Sashes.

5,000 yards Yellow Binding.

4,000 yards of Red Cord.

100 Swords for Sergeants.

50 Swords for Musicians.

40 Drums, tenor, complete.

40 Drum Sling.

150 Batter Drum Heads.

30 Snare Drum Heads.

100 Drum Cords.

50 sets of Drum Snare.

30 Boxwood "B" Fife.

#### CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 pairs Army Boots, infantry pattern

#### CLASS NO. 7.

1,200

NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

## SCHUYLER, HARTLEY

AND GRAHAM,  
10 MAIDEN LANE AND 22 JOHN STREET,  
NEW YORK.31 RUE DU CHATEAU D'EAU, PARIS, AND  
SANDS STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Dealers in ARMS, PISTOLS, and MILITARY GOODS.  
A general assortment of PRESENTATION ARTICLES,  
Swords, Sashes, Spurs, Sword Knots, Gold Embroidered Belts, Solid Silver Spurs, Gauntlets, Field Glasses, and Embroideries.  
PRESENTATION SWORDS of original designs constantly on hand, and made to order.  
A full assortment of FIELD GLASSES. Horse-equipment of every description.

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## BRANDIES, WINES, &amp;c.

275 BROADWAY,

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Particular attention paid to putting up all kinds of Liquors for

## HOSPITALS, ARMY AND NAVY PURPOSES.

WARNOCK & CO.,  
HATS, ARMY AND NAVY  
CAPS, EQUIPMENTS,

asper Regulation, AND EMBROIDERIES,  
519 Broadway, NEW YORK.

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL.  
A complete assortment of Ladies' Fine Furs.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

PURSUANT TO THE  
PROVISIONS OF THE LAWS  
OF THIS STATE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, by the COMMON COUNCIL of the CITY OF NEW YORK, that an ELECTION will be held in the several ELECTION DISTRICTS of the various Wards of said City on the

FIRST TUESDAY of DECEMBER next, (being the FIRST DAY of DECEMBER, 1863.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said Districts during the present year, and the polls will be opened at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

The officers to be voted for at such election, are the following:

▲ Mayor, in the place of George Opdyke.

▲ Civil Justice, for the First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Wards.

▲ Police Justice, for the First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d and 6th Wards.

▲ Civil Justice, for the Second District, comprising the 4th, 5th and 14th Wards.

▲ Civil Justice, for the Third District, comprising the 8th and 9th Wards.

▲ Police Justice, for the Third District, comprising the 8th and 9th Wards.

▲ Civil Justice, for the Fourth District, comprising the 10th, 11th and 12th Wards.

▲ Police Justice, for the Fourth District, comprising the 10th, 11th and 12th Wards.

▲ Civil Justice for the Fifth District, comprising the 7th, 11th and 13th Wards.

▲ Police Justice for the Fifth District comprising the 7th, 11th and 13th Wards.

▲ Civil Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the 18th and 21st Wards.

▲ Police Justice for the Sixth District, comprising the 18th and 21st Wards.

▲ Civil Justice for the Seventh District, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards.

▲ Police Justice for the Seventh District, comprising the 12th, 19th and 22d Wards.

▲ Police Justice, for the Eight District, comprising the 16th and 20th Wards.

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts having an even numerical designation, viz.: 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th.

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.

One Commissioner of Common Schools, for each Ward.

One Inspector of Common Schools, for each Ward.

Two Trustees of Common Schools, for each Ward.

By order of the Common Council,

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

New York, November 12, 1863.

## NEW BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

BARREL, 24 IN. WEIGHT, ONLY 5 1/2 POUNDS, 44-100ths CAL. 25 LONG BULLETS TO POUND.

Warranted superior to any gun in use for Accuracy, Range and Rapidity of discharge. These rifles are now in use in the 7th and 8th Regiments of Kentucky and the 9th Ohio Cavalry.

AUTOMATIC SPRING SADDLE AND BODY HOLSTERS AND COPPER CARTRIDGE BOXES.

Made under letters patent.

We furnish Presentation Swords at 10 per cent. Commission on maker's prices.

B. KITTREDGE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## TOMES, SON &amp; MELVAIN,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

Dealers in everything necessary for the Uniform of the ARMY AND NAVY—Swords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder-straps, Epaulettes, Laces, Buttons, Fatigue-caps, &c., &c.; also a large and complete assortment of Firearms, Cutlery, Double and Single-barrel Shot-Guns, and Sporting Ammunition in every variety.

SOLE AGENTS for Heifner's celebrated Army Razors, Westley Richards' Fowling Pieces and Rifles, Eley's Percussion Caps for revolvers, &c.—Publishers of the "Uniform of U. S. Navy."

PRESENTATION SWORDS of original designs constantly on hand, and made to order.

A full assortment of FIELD GLASSES. Horse-equipment of every description.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,

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Bet. 14th and 15th Sts.,

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(ESTABLISHED IN 1841.)

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Have always on hand a large stock of MILITARY AND NAVAL CLOTHING. Also, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Shoulder Straps, Laces, &c., &c. P. S.—As we keep one of the largest STOCK of READY-MADE CLOTHING in the city, we would respectfully solicit a call from Army and Navy Officers. SUTLERS TREATED LIBERALLY.

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20 Clark street, corner of Lake street,  
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Swords, Cartridges, Revolvers, Rifles, Sashes, Caps, Hats, Gauntlets, Shoulder Straps, &c., &c.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES in great variety, and REGALIA Goods.

The largest stock in the city of Chicago, and at lowest prices.

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Entrance on Jayne St., formerly Lodge Alley, Manufacturer of every description of Military Equipments, Sword Belts, Pistol Holsters, Cartridge Boxes, Bridles, Saddle-Cloths, &c. Medical Saddles-Bags, Chests, Trunks and Valises constantly on hand in great variety. Goods made to order. All orders by mail promptly filled.

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY., SILAS F. MILLER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We take great pleasure in calling the attention of Army and Navy Officers, and the travelling public generally, to this well-known house, still under the superintendence of the popular Capt. Miller, who gives his personal attention to the business, and spares no efforts on his part, or his attendants, to add to the comfort of his guests.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 23, 1863.—List of proposals made to the Office of Construction under the Treasury Department, for the week ending Saturday, the 21st inst.

T. Edward Clarke, proposes to furnish for the use of the Treasury Extension Building, Washington 50,000 feet one inch white pine common cullings, good quality, at \$35 50 per M feet.

MILITARY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS AND TRIMMINGS.

The above named goods on hand and made to order in elegant style, consisting of

Sabers, Epaulettes, Cords, Sashes, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Buttons, Embroideries, Bindings.

Silk and Bunting Flags, Guidons and Standards.

MASONIC & ODD FELLOWS REGALIA.

Military and Masonic BOOKS.

Wholesale and Retail by A. W. POLLARD & CO., No. 6 Court st., Boston, Mass.

M. D. WAUD & CO., 193 Washington street, Boston,

Invite the attention of the Military Public to their complete assortment of all articles, including an entire outfit for ARMY OR NAVY OFFICERS.

The only store in this city exclusively for the sale of Military Goods, Camp Sets, Army Valises, Camp Cots and Stools. Presentation Swords of all descriptions on hand or made to order. Also Wholesale Agents for the Ridgewood Smoking Case and Tobacco.

J. T. SMITH & CO., 343 and 344 Broadway,

Manufacturers of Saddlery and Military Equipment, have opened a Retail Department in connection with their Wholesale establishment, and offer a large and well-selected assortment of

MILITARY SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTIN-GALES, SPURS, BITS, BELTS, HAVER-SACKS, ARMY BLANKETS, &c.

SMITH'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING CARBINE.

The best, simplest, strongest, most accurate and effective Cavalry arm in the service. Can be fired ten times per minute; will throw a ball over one mile.

Manufactured and for sale by POULTNEY & TRIMBLE, Baltimore, Md.

## BALL, BLACK &amp; COMPANY,

565 and 567 Broadway, New York, Manufacturers and Importers of

MILITARY GOODS.

FINE PRESENTATION SWORDS constantly on hand, and made to order, which, in style of finish,

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REGULATION SWORDS for the Army and Navy.

EPAULETTES, SASHES, BELTS, EMBROIDERY, &amp;c. REGIMENTAL STANDARDS, NATIONAL ENSIGNS, GUIDONS and FLAGS, Of

Every Style. Designs furnished, and Orders promptly executed.

HORSTMANN BROTHERS &amp; CO.,

Fifth and Cherry sts., PHILADELPHIA.

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Staff, Field, and Line Officers' Equipments, on hand, or made to order in an elegant style.

CONSISTING OF

Sashes, Belts, Cords, Swords, Spurs, Buttons, Sword

Knots, Epaulettes, Bindings, Shoulder Straps, Facing

Cloths, Embroideries. Presentation Swords,

COLT'S ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.

Navy and Marine Officers supplied with everything

for their Equipment, such as Chapeau Caps, Pa-

sants, Epaulettes, Swords, Belts, &amp;c. Also, Silk and

Bunting Flags, Guidons, Standards, etc., etc.

PRESENTATION SWORDS, REGIMENTAL COLORS, Etc. TIFFANY & CO., 550 & 552 Broadway, New York. DEPOT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT, Comprising everything pertaining to the PERSONNEL or CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER. Officers studying the necessities of active service, or the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine this large collection of Foreign and Domestic Arms, Uniforms and Miscellaneous Trappings.

## EVANS &amp; HASSALL,

MILITARY FURNISHERS,

418 Arch street, PHILADELPHIA.

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, and everything necessary for the complete outfit of Army and Navy officers; Banners, Regimental and Company Flags. A liberal discount to the trade.

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Swords, Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Cords, Spurs, Caps, Hats, and in fact, everything required by the Officers of the Army and Navy.

Medals, Checks, Stamping and Press Work, done at short notice.

Soe manufacturers of James S. Smith's Patent Metallic Shoulder Straps, in imitation of embroidery. Trade Supplied.

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IN SWORDS, REVOLVERS, EMBROIDERIES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER WARE.

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MILITARY DEPOT, STADERMAN & SHAPTER

292 BROADWAY, CORNER READE STREET, N. Y.

Manufacturers and Importers of every description of MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

Sabers, Belts and Sashes in great variety. Gold and Silver embroidery of every description and quality. Military Trimmings of the finest manufacture and importation. PRESENTATION SWORDS of original designs, made to order at the shortest notice. TRADE SUPPLIED.

SEEBASS BROTHERS, 294 Broadway, near Reade St., New York.

Manufacturers and Importers of MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

The cheapest place for SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES AND EMBROIDERY.

Metal Goods of every description.

We manufacture our own goods and fill orders promptly.

MILITARY DEPOT, BENT & BUSH, cor. Court and Washington streets, Boston.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in every description of MILITARY GOODS, consisting of Caps, Belts, Swords, Spars, Sword-knots, Embroidered Shoulder-straps and Cap Ornaments, and every variety of Staff, Field and Line Officers' Equipments.

Officers of the Army and Navy, visiting Boston, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

SWORD MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO., SANSON STREET, HALL, SANSON street, above Sixth, PHILADELPHIA.—Manufacturers of Fine Swords of every description, and dealers in every variety of Military Goods, viz.: Sabers, Belts, Swords, Knives, Badges, &c. Staff, Field and Line Officers' Swords, for Infantry and Cavalry, also Navy Swords. All our swords tested, and manufactured from all the Celebrated imported Blades. Blades from Solingen, Damascus & Harrison, of London. Also, all the home fabricants' Blades, Collins', Emerson's and Silvers. Army and Navy Officers and Sutlers supplied by express.

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The subscribers have constantly on hand a large assortment of very superior glasses, introduced by them, and adopted as standard instruments in the Signal Department of the U. S. Army.

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MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 37 Broadway, New York.

Army and Navy Officers' Patent Seamless Over-

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Every article in the military line, wholesale and retail.

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